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THE CHINA MAIL. PUBLISHED WEEKLY:

HONGRONG, THURSDAY 10-- TVI



Vol. XXII. No. 1117.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 12TH JULY, 1866.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES MISCELLANEOUS. PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM



OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the Evening Mail, China Mail and Overland China Mail will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton. British Consulate,

Canton, April 16, 1866.

D. B. ROBERTSON,

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the Evening Mail, (hina Mail and Overland China Mail will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate, Amoy, April 22, 1866. R. SWINHOE,

INTIMATIONS.

CHINA MAIL" OFFICE. PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE.

No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET, BACK OF THE CLUB

4. WHE EVENING MAIL. A DAILY PAPER. PRICE .- \$2 per Month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING .- First insertion. Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship ("Auction" - Notices are exweek is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL. AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY PAPER.

(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.) PRICE -\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, SWATOW. AMOY AND FUHCHAU 44 cents.

ADVERTISING .- Same as Evening Mail. THE CHINA MAIL HAS BEEN PERMA-NENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL. Consisting of 8 full pages, and containing the articles in the Evening and CHINA MAILS with Summary of News and Commercial Summary. ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.

THE MORNING OF THE MAILS' DESPATCH. PRICE. To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$8: to Non-subscribers, \$12. Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING .- The same as in the Weekly. All " Notice of Firms" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the Overland, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTREDE & Co. Hongkong, 17th May, 1866.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. SHORTREDE & Co. would III draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally. These advertisements will at first be inserted in the Supplemental Sheet, and should a sufficient number he sent in will be published on a separate slip.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING. For the Current II eek. If translated by Messrs Shortrede & Co. \$1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character. If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character. Repetitions half-price.

Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed. Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests, Initials, &c.

A. SHORTREDE & Co. "China Mail" Office, Hongkong, January 25, 1866.

NOTICE THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COM-PANY, LIMITED

Shares of this Company, will be due and payable on the 6th day of August next, at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, Limited, Hongkong, where receipts will be granted for the amount by the Manager, which receipts can be exchanged for Share Certificates at the Office of the Company on and after the said 6th day of August next.

Interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum will be charged on all amounts By Order of the Board of Directors.

Hongkong, July 5, 1863.

(Signed) AUGUSTINE. HEARD & Co. General Agents.

P. & O. S N. Co.'s NOTICES.



STEAM TO SHANGHAE.

instant, at Noon.

W. R. DALZIEL, Acting Superintendent. Hongkong, July 10, 1866.

STEAM TO

"FORMOSA" will have immediate until 5 o'clock of the 21st. despatch for the above Places. W. R. DALZIEL,

Acting Superintendent. Hongkong, July 11, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. Co.'s Parcel Room at the Risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery. Captain Dickson, . . 1 Box Baggage.

From Marseilles .-

A. & C., 1372, . . . 1 Parcel Samples. From Fngland. Per "Orissa." . . . A Box Worsted. . 1 Box Catridges.

Lieut Perry, . . . 1 Box Apparel. M. & Co., (in diamond) 1 Cask Samples. From shaughae, -1 Air tight Case Plants. From Coast Ports,-

Ex " Azof." . 1 Box Sundries. Hongkong, June 20, 1866.

NTOTICE is hereby given that the Company's Rate of Freight on TREASURE to and from all the Coast Ports is now reduced to a uniform rate of one quarter per

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent. Hongkong, March, 22, 1866.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. MR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL Will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and

until further notice. THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent. Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TOSHIPPERS OF TREASURE. TO facilitate the work of Shippers, the 1 Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their Offices in the Queen's Road.

Treasure will be received in this manner and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of depar-

ture, from 7 to 9 A.M. Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Trea-JOTICE is hereby given that the Third | sure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and CALL, of \$25 each, due upon the Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will be

greatly facilitated. The Company of course except the "risk of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other cargo for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND Superintendent. Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.



COMPAGNIE DES SERVICESEMA-RITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

PARQUEBOTS POSTETRANCAIS. STRAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, MES-SINA, MARSEILLES.

BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA

"ALPHEE," Commandant DE L'ESCAILLE, H. I. M. N., with Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this Portfor the above places corresponding :

At SINGAPORE, with one of the Company's Steamers for Batavia. At GALLE, with one of the "British India Steam Navigation" Company's Steamers for Bombay.

At ADEN, with the Company's Mail Steamers for Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius. At MESSINA, with the Company's Mail Steamers for all the Italian Ports. Cargo and Specie will be registered for

"ADEN," will leave for the above | London as well as for Marseilles, and acceptcepted, for which only one charge per Place TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 13th ed in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe. The Company has authority to grant Insurance on all Cargo conveyed by its Vessels, at a premium of 11 % upon Merchandizes

and I % on Treasure, from Hongkong to Lyons, Paris, London, and Holland, and proportionally for places this side of Suez. Cargo will be received on board until 4 volvers. MIHE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship o'clock of the 20th July, Specie and Parcels A Written Declaration of Contents and

Value of the Packages destined beyond Suez is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be furnished by the Shippers to the Agent with the Bills of Lading; and the Company will not be reaponsible for any consequence or prejudice which may ensue from an incorrect declaration. For particulars respecting Freight and

Passage, apply at the Company's Office, Queen's Road. A. CONIL,

Agent. Hongkong, July 3, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed and are lying in the "Messageries Imperiales" Parcel Room, at risk and Expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery :-

From Bombay. -N/M, . 2 pieces and I Bundle Ivory. From Marseilles .--

L (in diamond), . 1 Case Books. J. L. & Co., No. 11, . 1 do. Glasware. Puscole Pustovethy, 1 do. Preserves M. L. G. 1, . . . 1 Baggage.

B. G. 1, 1 chest Photographic Apparatus. L. T. 221, . 1 chest Baggage. R. 13878. 1 chest Cheese. (in diamond), 11 cases Merchze. J. L., 55 57/60, 63/67, 10 ,, Rifles. Straw hats J. D. S., 4128. Hard

Ware.

S. C., 5569/70 B. B. C. (in diamond), H.K, A. CONIL, Hongkong, July 5, 1866.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the Messageries Imperiales Steamer "Alphee" are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. A. CONIL,

NOTICE.

Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Binneford's Fluid Magnesia. Is the great Remedy for

ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTH 'RN INPIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATION AND BILIOUS APPROTIONS. It is the Physician's Cure of GOUT.

RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in the cases of FEVER AND FEVERISH IRRIFABILITY OF SKIN It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, DINNE-

EORD'S MAGNESIA is indispensable, and when

taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms A DELIGHTFUL EFFERVESCING SALINE AND APERIENT, Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co.,

CHEMISTS,-LONDON. And sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World. CAUTION -Ask or DINVERGROS MECHASIA STO ece that DINNER ORD & the dearer better and Label.

(3. C. formerly Senior Partner of the Firm of Smith

CONFECTIONERY.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING

MEDICATED LOZENGES, REFINED

LIQUORICE, JUJUBES, JAMS, JELLIES,

MARMALADE, &c.,

MANUFACTURED BY STRAM POWER BY

J. CHILLINGWORTH & Co.,

& Voy Felt Street, Landon, and of the Firm, of Chillingworth, Smith & Co., Messina.) 116 & 117, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON, E.C., Successors to G. MOORE & Co., MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT CONFECTIONERS. IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF FOR

Established 1750. LONDON BANKERS-Messra RUBARTS & Co.

EIGN WINES AND SPIRITS.

N MONDAY, the 23rd July, at 2 | TNDENTS and Consignments received and promptly P.M., the Company's Steam-ship 1 and carefully attended to. C. & Co. possess a most extensive knowledge of all the Home Markets. enabling them to dispose of all produce and consignments to the best advantage. Proceeds can be promptly remitted by draft or goods

Orders made payable by London Houses or be May, 1865.

AMMUNITION

ELEV'S AMMUNITION of every description

For Sporting or Military Purposes. AOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns-Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c, at long distances, Breech-loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges,

for "Lefauchenx" Kevolvers of 7, 9, and 12 mili-Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's, Tranter's, Adams's, and other Re-

BALL CARTRIDGES for Enfield Kifles; also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's,

and other Breech-londers. Bullets of uniform weight, made by compression om soft Refued Lead. Mechanically fitting projectiles fo. Rigby's and Henry's Rifles. ELEY BI THERS, Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C. Wholesale only.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.

(Estublished 1820.) ITHE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder TRE-BLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PER-CUSSION CAPS.

CHEMICALLY-PREPARED CLOTH FELT.

AND PAPER WADDINGS. Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at Long Distances. FREDERICK JOYCE & Co., PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,

57 UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON E. C. Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department. Wholesale only.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. KEARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S

FEMALE PILLS. ONG relebrated for their peculiar virtues, are cent. upon Premia paid will be made to all A strongly recommended as a safe and valuable Medicine in removing obstructions and relieving other inconveniences to which the female frame is: liable, especially those which at an early period of life frequently arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system. Purchasers should see that each Box is wrapped in white paper, and has C. KEARSLEY, printed on the Gov rument Stamp. Price 2s. 9d. per Box. May be had of all Chemists throughout the World. Also Bilious Headaches and Liver Complaints

cuted by SANGER'S TASTELESS ANTIBILIOUS Powners, price 134d. per Packet. Both Medicines may be had of J. SANGERS & SUN, 150 OXFORT ST., I ONDON

Wars, Cars, and HELMETS.

Every description manufactured at the Works of J. ELLWOOD & SONS. Great Charlotte Street, S. London, PATENTEES OF THE CELEBRATED AIR CHAMBER HAT.

Prize Medallists, International Exhibitions London 1862, Dublin 1865. Contractors for HELMETS to the London Police Porce.

ARMY HELMETS & CAPS with latest improvements. J. ELLW OOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets are North British & Miertantile entine, unless the bear on the lining "ELL wood & * Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

JOHN OAKEY & SONS. MANUFACURERS OF EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS.

SILVERSMITH'S SOAP For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate Plate Glass, &c., SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, AND OTHER GLUES.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Rd., London, S ..

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES. JUDSON'S

Victoria Violet

VICTORIA ROSE MAGENTA. Trade Mark : "A PEACOCK."

lb. Tins.....at 16s. per lb. 2 oz. Bottlesat 1s. 3d. , oz. nat le. 6d. , oz. These Dyes are in FINE POWDER-dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute -dye instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres.

Ivory, Hair, &c. &c.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON. LONDON. Order Judson's Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

INSURANCES.

China Traders' Insurance Company Limited.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000. In 200 Shares of \$5,000 each.

Managing Committee. WILLIAM NEILSON, Esq., (Messra Oly bant & Co.) RICHARD DEACON, Esq., (Messrs John Burd & Co.)

General Agents. Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

HE Head Office of the Company is at Victoria, Hongkong, and Agencies have been opened at the following Ports where Policies for Marine Risks will be issued upon the usual Terms.

At Canton, Messrs Augustine HEARD

At Foochow, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD At Shanghae, Mesers AUGUSTINE HEARD.

At Hankow, H. G. BRIDGES, Esq., at Messrs Augustine Heard & Co. At Kiukiang, John Pastorius, Esq., at Messrs Augustine Heard & Co. At Swatow, Messrs Bradley & Co.

At Tientsin, Messrs FERGUSSON & Co. At Bangkok, F. BLAKE, Esq. at Messrs Augustine Heard & Co. At Saigon, Messrs W. G. HALE & Co. At Singapore and Penang. Messrs Bous-

EAD & Co. At Manila, Messrs Russell & Sturges. At Yokohama, A. O. GAY, Esq., Messrs Augustine Heard & Co. At Rangoon, Akyab and Bassein, Messrs

NIEBUHR & Co. Agencies at other Ports of China and Japan and also in India, Europe, and America, will be shortly established. Payment for losses will be made wherever an Agency of the Company exists, in one | per procuration. Month after proof of loss. In a idition to the usual Brokerage of 10

(Ten) per cent., a further return of five per Insurers with the Company. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., General Agents.

Zondon Insurance Corporation.

Hongkong, November 10, 1865.

(Established by Charter 1720.) THE undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant POLICIES against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on MERCHANDISE in the same.

DENT & Co., Hongkong, 12th April, 1855.

Zondon and Oriental Steam Trausit Insurance Office. 137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers. Established 1843. HE undersigned is authorised to accept Risk on behalf of this Office, by First class Steamers.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Hongkong, 17th March, 1862.

Insurance Cimpany. Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809, CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927 ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned AGENTS at Hongkong I for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

GILMAN & Co.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day retired from the Business heretofore carried on by me in favor of my Nephew Mr JOHN STEWARD

LAPRAIK. D. LAPRAIK. Hongkong, Jaly 2, 1866.

WITH reference to the above, I have admitted as Partner Mr. ALEXANDER McGLASHAN HEATON, and the Business will hereafter be conducted under the Style and Firm of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK Hongkong, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.

The brilliancy of these Dyes is unsurpassed, while TAR ADOLPHUS T. EIMBOKE has their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted IVI this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm. CARLOWITZ & Co.

> Canton, July 1, 1866. TATE have this day established a Branch of our Firm at Hongkong. Office No. 2 d'Aguilar Street, formerly

Bank of India. CARLOWITZ & Co. Canton, July 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

INHE BUSINESS STOCK IN TRADE, PLANT, &c., of Messrs A. SHORTREDE & Co. as well as the Proprietorship of their several publications has been disposed of to Mr Nicholas Belfield Dennys; and the Undersigned hereby gives notice that his Interest and Responsibility in the Firm ceases on the 1st July 1866.

EDWARD ANDREWS. Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

11/1TH Reference to the above announcement our business will be conducted under the Style or Firm of A. SHORTREDE & Co., as heretofore, and Mr EDWARD ANDREWS is authorised to sign our Firm.

A. SHORTREDE & Co. Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

NOTICE. THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr JAMES ATRINSON in our Firm ceased

on the 18th June 1866. LAMMERT ATKINSON & Co. Hongkong, June 22, 1866.

NOTICE. TATE have this day re-established ourselves in Business, which we will carry on in Shanghae instead of Hankow. INNES & Co.

Shanghae, April 16, 1866.

NOTICE, MAR EDWARD WALLACE, is autho-IVL rised to sign our Firm in Yokohama

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.

Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE. TATE have this day established a Branch VV of our Firm at Yokohama, Japan. PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co. Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the WAICHMAKING. and JEWELLERY Business, ceased on the 1st January, 1865, from which date all DEBTS will be collected and all Claims paid by Mr GEORGE B. FALCONER who has taken over the Business from that date. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK.

INTITH Reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned begs to notify that the Business will be carried on by him from this date, under the Firm and Style of G. FALCONER & Co.

Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

G. FALCONER! Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

NOTICE. TATE have authorised Mr F. SORNSEN VV to sign our Firm per procuration. Saigon, March 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr I THOMAS S. ODELL, in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1865 and Mr ERNEST DEACON has this day been admitted a Partner.

DEACON & Co. Canton, January I, 1866.

> NOTICE. to Fil n

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr ELDRED HALTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr James Pen-DER DUNCANSON was admitted a Partner on the 1st July. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, January 11, 1866, and

मांका द्वारा

Sailed for Japan via Shanghae New at Chusam Web6 refitting | Hongkong Hongkong G. Suttle. R. W. Courtenay Surv. serv. Japan C. H. Bullock last at Formosor Ching keang foo Tientsin Shanghae ilongkong Hongkong Shanghae Hongkong S. P. Townsend passage out ifleen Spanish Dollars; Six Months, ble in advance. Subscriptions will be given a month before the expiry of the

scribers to the Weekly Paper, Eight Dollar ; each additional Line, Twenty e directed.

o. 2 WYNDHAM STREET, HONGRONG

F. or Charter n and Co Negasaki ad Co ry and Co Amoy and Co ind Co

one & Co

Frorcharter Liverpool n and Co F. or charter S. F.ciso. K'z awa ed, and Co DESTINATION DESPATOR ston and Co London

d Co (allam London ou and Co London eson & Co n and Co na Equadron. CAPTAIN. Ryan (Master) Shanghae

W. Hewett V. C. Shanghas loward Kerr . D. Broad . G. R. Ros aton . E. Stokes . C. Patterson Inrice dainwaring

I. T. Nicolas . W. Johnson nard, M.D.B.A. t John fenzies [Rswell Oliver Jones V. G. Jones

J. P. Keats ughty

er, Twelve Dollars.

"Notices of Firms " will be continued, ard Street. Swalow, DROWN & Co. H. Fogg & Co. Munila, C. KARUTH

THE CHINA MAIL. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 121H JULY, 1866.

DEATHS.

At the North Devon Barracks, Hongkong, on the 6th July, CHARLOTTE FIELDING, aged 29 years. At Hongkong, on the 7th July, JOHN DOCKSON, Gunner, R.A., aged 26 years At the Murray Barracks, Hongkong, on the 9th July, ELLEN CLARKE, Child, 20th Regiment, aged

year and 6 months. At Macao, on the 16th July, Johann Eduard EMIL, Son of William Gardner, Hamburg Tavern, Queen's Road, aged I year, I month, and 25 days. At the British Hotel, Hongkong, on the 11th July, ELIZA. Wife of Henry John Carr, aged 49 years. At the Victoria Gaol, Hongkong, on the 11th July, HENRY STOAKES.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(From our Overland Edition.)

Yokohama-Convention between foreign powers and Japan-The Shogoon-Collision king-Loss of Kansuh to China-Banditti in the Northern frontier-Small pox in Peking-The weather-The Nienfei near Chingkiang-Meeting at Hangchow-Shanghae-Uneasiness in Com-Commercial Bank-Trade reports for residents are recorded. China during 1865.

nio. The following paragraphs from the 100 Fahrenheit. Northern papers contain all that is likely to interest our readers :--

from this port to the 28th instant, containing amongst other news a summary of the tion of this province, and are even said to convention concluded on the 25th. ultimo, have penetrated within sixty miles of the between the English, French, American, northern bank of the Yangtsze, opposite Dutch and Japanese plenipotentiaries. It is proof of the far greater liberality and intelligence of the Japanese than the Chi- their presence in the heart of the salt disnese government, that a system of bonded | tricts. It had been considered that Liwarehouses has been consented to, though hungchang, with his disciplined troops, the details have yet to be arranged. The system of monetary exchange is to be revised, and all foreign coin or bullion Art. vii guarantees compléte liberty to any Japanese subject to trade with foreigners, either in Japan, or abroad, subject, in the latter case, to the grant of a issued by the Gorogio. The duty leviable on raw silk is fixed at 75 boos, and on tea at 3.50 per hundred catties. The negociations between Chosin and the Tycoon are reported broken off; the former relying on the support of Satsuma. The Japan Times has the following comments on the present aspect of affairs :-

- "The position of affairs, in the South is without improvement. H. M. S. Cormorant arrived yesterday from Nagasaki, and by her we have news from Shimonoseki. · Our informant, who has lately been at that port for some time, reports that Chosin, considering the demands of the Shogoon. absurd (the cession of a large part of his territory and his own disgrace) has definitely and positively refused them, and perfectly ready to maintain his position by force of arms. He is, it is now well known. supported by Satsuma. The following document, purporting to be addressed by that Prince to the Shogoon, has been placed in our hands, and though we cannot youch for its authenticity, the source from which we obtain it renders it difficult for us entirely to discredit it. It runs thus-

"Some years ago, on the occasion of a bad harvest in my dominions, I borrowed 3,000,000 bags of supplementary rice, (or rice to supplement my wants) from Matsudaira Daigen no Daibu (Chosin). The said person has now fallen under Imperial (your) displeasure and must suffer much inconvenience. I wish, therefore, to purchase, in all ports and harbours, and convenient places, 3,000,000 bags of rice to return his kindness with. This report is therefore made."

"We do not in the least degree believe that Satsuma ever borrowed the above mentioned rice, but the document is interesting as a specimen of Japanese diplomacy. The Shogoon has already paid a million and a-half of dollars as a penalty for the fault of Chosiu in firing on foreign ships in the Straits of Shimonoseki; it would be low artifice, and permit Satsuma to provision the Prince of Nagato with rice purchased at his enemy's ports."

"HAKODADI.-Reports have been received from this port of a collision between the Japanese and Russians, at Saghalien; in which several of the latter were killed. appears that a sledging party of Japanese were carried by the elan of their dogs into a Russian encampment. The troops began to beat the intruders, not understanding their apologies, and the latter drew their

swords and killed five of their adversaries. the Japanese for \$50,000—it is reported, The Council have however determined to nution of receipts, the total amount reato Chosin. If so, some ill-feeling is likely make a new assessment, with a view to their lizing only Ils. 2,119,944. This was an ranging from \$31 to 33.

clearly to afford him aid. The Hiogo has leave the recusants alone, for a while. pondent does not give us the name of the buyer. The Yeddo is also reported to have been sold. Exchange is at the rate of 3 itz. for \$1. Rice \$51 per picul at Custom taken. House and about 4 tempos a catty in the town.. Our correspondent suggests that the import of rice from China would prove remunerative if it were retailed in Nagasaki, instead of being disposed of in a lump."

By private letters from Peking we learn that matters in the North are in a very disturbed state. Our correspondent says : Kansuh is apparently hopelessly lost to China and a Mahomedan rule is established there. Brigandage continues rife in Manchuria, and Wen Seang with his disciplined troops has gained no great success. The rebels are well mounted and flit about amongst the hills, keeping out of his way, between Russians and Japanese at and creating the greatest confusion in that Saghalien-News from Nagasaki-Pe- part of the empire. The Mongolian frontier especially towards Ku-pei K'ou is also infested by banditti which renders travelling in that part of the country extremely

We regret to learn by the same advices mercial circles-The French concession- that small pox is prevalent in Peking. One Foreign -Hongkong - Sentence of death European, viz., Mr Henning, Student Inpassed on pirates-Heavy storm on the terpreter at the Russian Legation had died 8th and 9th Instant-Action against the of it. No other deaths amongst the foreign

The weather in Peking has been extreme FROM Japan we have news to the 28th ulti- ly warm, the thermometer ranging about

From the North-Chino Daily Noirs we learn that there are fresh discurbances.at "YOROHAMA. We have received advices Nanking. The Nienfei have assembled in considerable force in the upper por-Chinkeang. This, if it be correct, is a rather serious announcement, as it implies possessed sufficient force to crush any rebel army that could assemble against him, and that, though much damage might have been in gold or silver exchanged value for done before the arrival of his troops at the scene of action, their success was certain. The event however has not justified these anticipations. Whether well or ill disciplined, his troops are commanded by men Inspector General's Despatch No. 133, to passport under the proclamation recently who are utterly ignorant of the simplest the Tsung-le Yamen." From this we learn word of command, and the defeat which they have incurred was, under these circumstances, inevitable. They have lost several guns and a large number of Enfield rifles; the prestige of the rebels has advanced correspondingly, and the confidence of the population in their protectors has been

A mutiny is spoken of among the garrison at Hangchow, on the plea, of course, of dred and ninety Europeans of various naarrears of pay. The disaffected troops have either been sent, or gone of their own accord, to Ningpo, where they have been guilty of many excesses, causing infinite annovance to the inhabitants and anxiety to the officials.

From Shanghae itself there is no very important news. The following paragraphs from the Overland Herald Market Report may interest some of our readers :-

"Rumours of unfavourable advices to a later date than those brought by the Mail received at Chefoo via Kiachta, continue to create uneasiness, though they are not credited. The establisment of the Indo-European and Kiachta lines of telegraph, enables the receipt of so late advices, that the intelligence brought by the papers is always far in arrear. In effect, details of he numerous minor failures which the suspension of the banks and large houses named must have caused, have yet to arrive; the names of the principals only are given in the London and China Express of the 17th May. The suspension of the Commercial Bank and the announced determination to wind it up, must of course cause some distress. The instructions however are, we learn, not to press realisation and this wise order will no doubt prove advantageous to the bank's estate and modify the inconvenience which the sudden suspension, here as well as elsewhere, can-

not fail to create. The collection of the taxes on the French concession to which, as we mentioned in our last issue, the Chinese so strongly object, heaping Pelion on Ossa if he were now to has been suspended until further date reallow himself to be taken in by this shal- garding them can be arrived at. The blame ORTHANS, the late Secretary, on whose assurance that the Chinese were delighted at the anticipation of the coming imposts, the Council seem to have relied; whereas no steps, apparently, had been taken to ascertain their feelings on the subject, or to forewarn them of the intended measure. The consequence was that an exaggerated impression of the tax got abroad, and all the shop keepers in the settlement, conceiving themselves menced, combined to /resist payment. They of course gained their object; "From NAGASAKI we learn that the the taxes have been temporarily abandoned, steamer Ottento-sama has been sold to and the excitement has been partially allayed.

Tycoon, and to sell him vessels is We cannot but think it would be better to but a decrease on 1862 of Tls. 1,176,299' also been sold for \$40,000, but our corres- visit by the municipal officers so immediately after the late fracas, will renew an ex citement which should be allowed to completely subside before any further steps are

From Foodhow there is no news. 117,000 piculs of fea had been exported up to the

Hongkong have been the sentences death passed upon the five pirates identified as concerned in the late attack upon the Carl and Casar. A typhoon of which the outer edge apparently passed over Hongkong took place on the 6th and 7th Instants doing however no considerable damage. A few ships off the port were dismasted and fears are entertained for the safety of others. The centre of the typhoon is supposed to have been about 250 miles to the Southward of Hongkong.

Messrs Bourjau Hubener and other firms have commenced actions against the Commercial Bank. Such a course may be justifiable but it is generally looked upon as bably made bankrupt which will be ruinous those for 1864. The increase from 1861 decision in the case till yesterday. It is favourable to the plaintiffs but few will regret to see them suffer by their own folly after it has been made clear that the wisest policy was to wait till the arrival of the news per next mail.

In reviewing the "Reports on the Trade at the Ports in China open by treaty to Foreign trade, for the year 1865," we propose discussing, first, each item seriatim, as laid down in the table of contents. adopting this course we believe that simplicity of arrangement will be combined with facility of reference; and if, after tracing effects, we proceed to develope their causes, it is to be hoped that the conclusions at which we arrive may be found of material service to the majority of our

First in order then, in accordance with our plan, we take the "Extract from the that since 1861-when only three offices Ports, with the exception of Keungchow and Nanking, and there are now fourteen establishments under the direction of the Inspectorate, employing some three huntionalities, and nearly a thousand Chinese.

introduction we will take into consideration when discussing the various articles to which each separate clause refers.

Let us now examine Statements I., II., and III.; pages 7, 10, and 11. State- be kept clean and in good order, besides ment I, shows us that during the first year, from 1st October 1860 to 30th June 1861, there are four ports only open, viz :- Shanghae, Canton, Swatow, and Ningpo. We will follow these ports through the first, second, third, fourth and fifth years of their career. Commencing with Shanghae, therefore, (office established in 1854), we find that the total of Import and Export aumounted, during the first year 1861, to Tls. 1,170,126; that this had increased during the second year, 1862, to Tls. 3,296,243; in the third year, 1863, to Tls. 3,297,719; in the fourth year, 1864, it decreased to Tls. 2,119,944; and in the fifth year, 1865, was further reduced to Tls. 2,062,213. The total of Import and Export for Canton amounted during the same periods to -for 1861 Tls. 1,072,902; for 1862 to 1,152,702; for 1863 to 1,189,523; and in 1864 a decrease occurred, the amount being Tls. 798,674; in 1865 there was a further reduction, the sum being Tls. 701,816. Swatow, in 1861 realised Tls. 143,470; in 1862, Tls. 223,082; 1863, Tls. 322,932; in 1864, Tls. 343,327; and in 1865, a decrease was apparent, though not to a great extent, for the recent deadlock is thrown on Mr | the amount being Tls. 337,404. Ningpo showed in 1861, Tls. 145,264; in 1862 Tls. 263,862; in 1863, a decrease to Tls. 215,611; in 1864, a rise to Tls. 379,063; and in 1865, a slight fall from the previous years, Tls. 375,202.

It will thus be seen that the Shanghae trade increased from 1861 to 1862, to the extent of Tls. 2,126,117; from 1862 to 1863, to the extent of Tls. 1,476, upon the previous year, being an improvement of Tls. 2,127,593 upon 1861.

From 1863 to 1864, there was a dimi-

to be caused, as he is at war with the re-imposition on a more equitable basis. increase on the first year of Tls. 949,818 and on 1863 of Tls. 1,177,775. In 1865 the value was only Tls. 2,062,213; being an increase on the first year of Tls 892,087; and a reduction on the third, and fourth years, respectively, of Tls. 1,234,030 and Tls. 57,731.

> With reference to Canton, it will be seen that from 1861 to 1862, there wa The chief matters of local interest at an increase of Tls. 80,200; from 1862 to 1863, a further increase of Tls. 116,621, on 1861, and of Tls. 36,821, on 1862. From 1863 to 1864 the amount was reduced to Tls. 798,674, being less by Tls. 274,228 than 1861; Tls. 354,028 than 1862; and Tls. 390,849 than 1863. From 1864 to 1865, a still further diminuition is observable, the sum realised being only Tls. 701,816; showing a decrease on 1861, of Tls. 371,086; on 1862 of Tls. 450,886; on 1863 of Tls. 487,707; and on 1864 of Tls. 96,858.

Swatow evinces a steady progression during the whole period, with the excepdamaging to their own as well as other tion of the last year, when the receipts interests, as the estate will thereby be pro- are only less by a small amount than to all parties. His Lordship reserved his to 1862 was Tls. 79,612; from 1862 to Tael. 1863, Tls. 99,850; from 1863 to 1864, Tls. 20,395; and the decrease in 1865 only Tis, 5,923, being an actual increase over 1861 of Tls. 193,934.

Ningpo displays consistent advancement with the exceptions of the third and last periods, when the falling off is too insignificant to call for much comment. In 1862 the customs revenue increased upon that of 1861 to the extent of Tls. 118,598; in 1863 it subsided to the amount of Tls. 48,251; in 1864 it ruse to Tls. 379,063, being Tls. 233,799 over that of 1861; Tls. 115,201 over that of 1862; and Tls. 163,452 over that of 1863. In 1865 it became slightly reduced, realising only Tls. 375,202; but this, though a falling off from the previous year of Tls. 3,861, is still a considerable and satisfactory increase upon the amounts collected at this Port during the previous

(To be continued.).

always he rendered; and we publish with of Customs had been placed inder the no small pleasure the following notice prosupervision of Commissioners—the system | mulgated by the district Magistrate of Foo- pieces, Dyed 8,000 pieces, Dyed Damasks 800 has been extended to each of the Treaty chow, Such a man would be invaluable in this colony. Did he reside here his rest would be broken and his peace would be marred by the reflections that the roads at 1,538 pieces, Camlets 5,139 pieces, Lastings 1,286 Macao are actually far ahead of those in our own little island in the matter of freedom from nuisances. "Comparisons are Sapanwood 2,800 piculs, Iron Nail Rod and Bar odorous" says Mrs Partington, and so far | Pepper black 1,059 piculs. The further paragraphs in Mr HART'S as Hougkong goes in this matter her blun-

der is apropos. Chain, Min District Magistrate notifies as follows :-

It is one of the standing regulations that the streets and lanes about the place must that the houses in Foochow are very closely is no advance in Camlets and Spanish Stripes, and packed together, and the public street a .- Metals are neglected. ready crowded to excess; in spite of this, however, there are certain vagabonds who are in the habit of erecting stalls, and piling up accumulations of rubbish at every crossing and narrow part of the road, so that it is almost impossible to go in or out of the city without brushing up against and jostling people, some ignorant persons too obstruct the thoroughfare by hanging their breeches, shoes, and dirty under-linen. across the road to dry, and by this means greatly inconvenience officials in chairs or on horseback on their way through the city; such proceedings are moreover positive

The District Magistrate therefore feels it his duty, while directing the local constable to publish his order on the subject, to issue at the same time the present stringent Notification, and he expects people of all classes will fully unders and that the streets must by law he kept clean and in good order, that stalls cannot be erected, rubbish accumulated or urinals established, and that people will not be permitted to do as they please with regard to hanging out their clothes to dry in the lanes and alleys, and so, by obstructing the highway, interfere with the traffic in and out of the city. After this Notification has been published, it will be the duty of the several constables to impugn at once any one infringing the law in this respect, when he will be arrested and punished with the utmost severity. If. the constables dare to connive at any offence of the kind, and thus originate a disturbance, they will be equally liable to punish

Let everyone therefore obey with awe the special injunctions contained in the foregoing Notification.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY

(From our Overland Edition.)

The P. & O. steamer Behares, from Bombay with dates to the 15th, Galle 21st, Penning 26th, and 4th Instant. She brought the European mail of Pepper, Black, Tls. 6; White, Tls. 8.7. Cloves, 26th May, and London telegrams to 12th June.

. Уоконама, 27ти Лике.

About 100 bales go forward to Europe on Japanese account. The settlements for the season 1865-66 are 11,592 bales, against 16,531 bales the previous season. There are about 5,000 bales in Yedo, and 1,000 bales on our own market, remaining in

About 750 piculs of Tea had been settled since the last Report, principally consisting of the New Season's crop. The prices for medium to fine kinds

Exports from 1st January, 1866, 196,500 1865, 3,233,000 lbs. Stock, 2,500 piculs. IMPORTS.-T. R. Cambrics, 1,250 piculs. bit, and Medium Cloths, 26 piculs, Camlets, 2 000 piculs. Lastres-Plain and Figured, 100 piculs. Exchange.-Private Bills on London, 4s. 71d. to 4s. 7ad. for six months' sight.

KIURIANG, JULY 2D 1866.

Black Teas .- After the departure of the last mail, buyers held off the market, but since then, owing to the eagerness of holders, considerable purchases have been made, at a reduction of Tls. 4 upon last main's rates. For the last four days, however, buyers have kept out of the market, in consequence of the very infavorable advices received. Quotations were - Ningchows, common to fair, Tls. 25.5 to 31; Hohows, fair, Tls. 24. Export from 1st January to 30th

tock, 4,010 packages.

Green Teas .- There has been only one small ch Kinkiang-packed Tea shipped since the last port, and beyond this nothing has been done. First arrivals are looked for towards the end

Exchange. Fill the French Mail arrived, so much measiness prevailed that little was done except in docomentary paper. The advices have restored cheeralness, and a fair business has been done to-day, though many seliers are holding off for lower rafes. Closing prices are :- Bank Rate, 6 months' 6s. 2 d. nominal. First Class Credits 6s. 41d. to 6s. 41d., some business. Documentary Paper, 6s. 43d. to 6s. 5d. Un Hongkong, Banks, on demand, 273 per cent. Private, 15 days' sight, 281 per cent. disct. On Calcutta and Bombay 3 days' sight, Rupees 297,

Bullion, &c .- Mexican Dollars Tls. 71.75 per 100 Carolus Dollars (No. 1) Tls. 71.45 per 100. Bar Silver, 17 B, Tls. 111.10 per 160 Taels Canton weight. Gold Bars (Pekin) Taels 161.50 per 10 Taels Shanghae weight. Copper Cash, 1,450 per

Freights, -The "City of Aberdeen" had to lower ler rate to £4, at which the " Burdwan " filled, bu the current price for Teas for London is now £3.10s. There are fourteen ships loading here, and one it Hankow at £6. The "Highflyer" has reloaded here and is under dispatch. The "Trebolgan " is still up for Liverpool at £2.10s. for Co ton. Arrivals, From London-"Helen Nicholson and " Westminster."

Departures. To London-" City of Aberdeen, and " Burdwan," and from Hankow ... Hoang Ho, "Sir Lancelot." " Fire Queen " and " Gossamer." Vessels on the Berth .- For London _ ' Ciderella. Fusi-yama," "Pakwan," "Illimani," Nymph," " Coulnakyle," " John R. Worcester, (full) "Star of China," " Vigil," " Antipodes, Helen Nicholson," "Lansdowne" and "Peterborough." For Liverpool - "Trebolgan." Hankow for London .- "Lauderdale." Under dispatch to London .- "Highfiger," and "Napoleon

HANKOW, 30TH JUNE, 1866. Exports .- Contrary to all expectation, the Mail news of 26th April did not have the effect of reducing prices. For a few days buyers held off, but a slight concession on the part of Teamen led to an active demand, and a good business is reported at about previous quotations. Medium and fine grades had been chiefly selected, and first crop Teas with quality were nearly exhausted. The second crop Oopacks were expected in about a week. Five ships had been despatched for London, leaving only the Lauderdale' on the berth at £6.

Settlements for the fortnight were 39,100 chests at the following prices :-- Conams common to fine, I 19 to 2 1 per pical; sterling, per lb., 1s. 5d. to 2s. Copacks, fair to fine, Tla. 26 to 354 per picul; sterling, per lb., ls. 94d. to 2s. Arrivals, 1866. 185,000 chests; 1865, 128,100 chests. Settlements 1866, 169,000 chests; 1865, 110,000 chests. Stock, 1866, 16,000 chests: 1865, 17000 chests.

IMPORTS. Shirtings Grey, 128,969 pieces, White, 1,100 pieces, 1-Cloths 13, 22 pieces, (irey Drills 2,921 pieces, Spots and Brocades white, 950 pieces, Velvets 1,492 pieces, Velveteens 364 pieces, Lawns and Muslins 984 pieces, Cotton Handkerchiefs 2,800 dozen, Long Ells 9,152 pieces, Spanish Stripes 2,358 pieces, Habit and Medium Cloths pieces, Lastiegs Imitation 140 pieces, Lustres, plain and figured 5,764 pieces, Sugar brown 15,39; piculs, white 3,540 piculs, Seaweed, 6,822 piculs, 844 piculs, Tin 298 piculs, Lead 1,657 piculs,

SHANGHAE JULY 5TH 1866.

IMPOUTS. On arrival of the English Mail the price of Shirtings fell and there were no buyers, but within the last few days the dealers have been buying largely for the Northern ports, and the price of 81 lbs. Greys has advanced to Tle. 2.8 0. to 3.0.0. Long Ells have been bought largely and are 8 mace higher. Velvets also show an improvement. There

Deliveries from 20th June to 3rd July, 1866. Shirtings .- Grey .- 7 lbs., Tls. 2.4.0 to 2.5.0; lbs. 4 oz. to 8 lbs. 6 oz., Tls. 2.5.5 to 2.6.5; 8 lbs. Tls. 2,8 to 3; 8 lbs. 8 oz. to 8 lbs. 12 oz., Tls. 2.9.5 to 3.2.0; 9 lbs. 4 oz. to 9 lbs. 12 oz., Tls. 3.5 to

4.3.0. Deliveries 2,020 pieces. White .- 54 to 56 reed, Tls. 2.5.5 to 2.6. : 58 to

60 reed, Tls. 2.7. to 2.8; 62 to 64 reed, Tls. 2 3,5 to 2,9.5; 66 reed, Tis. 3.1.0 to 3.2.0. Deliveries 3.4 to 3.7.0. Deliveries 2,800 pieces. No stock.

American Drills,-40 yards, nominal. No stock. Spotted Shirtings .- White, Tls. 3.5.0 to 3.6.0. Deliveries 100 pieces. Dyed. Tis. 3.0.0 to 4 0.1 Brocades .- White, Tls. 3.8 to 4. Dyed, Tls. 4

Dyed Damasks .- Tls: 6 to 7. Chintzes.-Tls. 1.8 to 2.7. Deliveries 1,400 pieces. Handkerchiefs,-Blue, Tls. 0.7.5 to. 0.8.0. Brown, Tls. 0.7.0 per dozen. Deliveries 1 00 dozens. Camlets .- S, Tis: 15.2.5 to 15.5.0, S S, Tis. 14.7.5 to 15. Deliveries 170 pieces. Lastings,-Tls. 13 to 14. Crape, Tls. 8 to 10.5

Deliveries 130 pieces. Long Ells.-HH Scarlet, Tls. 7.8.5 to 8. Assorted, Tis 7.2 to 7.4. Deliveries 180 pieces. Spanish Stripes .- Tis. 0 6.8 to 0.8.5. Deliveries

Figured Orleans .- Tls. 5.2 to 6.0.5. Velvets and Velveteens -- Black, 18 inches, 'Cls. 0.1.5 to 0.1.7. 22 inches, Tls. 0.2 to 0.2.2. Blue, Tis. 0.2.1 to 0.2.3. Metals have been dull of sale, and a decline has

taken place in most kinds. Coals.-The Coal market is decidedly lower. Sales from ship have been :- North Welsh Coals, at Tls. 11 per ton; Australian, at Tle. 8.7.5 to 8.5 per ton : of Cardiffe and American Anthracite, no sales have been made. Arrivals since 21st ultimo have been :- 2,965 tons from Great Britain, 565 tons from America, and 2,252 tons from Australia, in all Sugar. Canton, White, Tls. 5.3 to 7.3; Brown,

Tls. 3.5 to 4. Amoy, Tls. 3.7 to 3.8. Swatow. Tls. 4.1. Formosa, Tls. 4.2. Manila, Tls. 3.4 to 3.5. Rice.-Bengal, Cargo grades, Tla. 1.7; Superior,

Straits Produce .- Rattans, Tls. 3.5 to 4. Sap-Siam. Tls 2.2 to 2.8; Manila, Tls. 1.4 andalwood, Malabar, Tls. 11; Sydney, Tls. 3.2.

Opium.-Malwa.-The market has been in an inanimate state during the greater part of the fortnight, but enquiry has improved latterly, and fair sales have have been made, although fully half the quantity of drug examined by native dealers has been rejected as inferior. Prices have ranged from Tls. 510 to 525, the latter rate being at present procurable for Opium of fair quality, while first class old drug of which there is a small stock is saleable

description and deliveries for the fortnight exceed

those of Malwa. Rates have been as low as Tis 340 for old drug, but in the face of a steady enquiry have advanced to our quotations at which holders are firm. Transactions have been almost entirely in old Patna. We quote,-

Lowest, Closing rates Flighest. Malwa, Old, ... Tls. 545. Tls. 535. Tls. 545. New ... 525. Patnal Old, ... , , 340. . . 420. New

Patna. rrivals from 20th June to 4th July ... 932 chs. 426 chs. 1,358 ch.

Deliveries do, do.,...525 Stocks do. do., 4,731 , 1,109 , 5,810 Exports. Black Teas. There is a very limited business to report for the fortnight, buyers having 'held off for the French' Mail advices which did not arrive until 3rd instant. The market can scarcely yet be said to have fairly opened, the only settle ments being one chop of fair Conam at Tls. 25, 3 chops of flavoury Hohow (Kaisow kind) at Tls. 26 to 14, and a small parcel of fine Ningebow at Tle 361-prices which lay down the Teas at about their London value. The above show a very heavy loss on Hankow cost. There has been more disposition to operate to-day, and several offers at the equivalent of Home rates are likely to be accepted. Arrivais

Settlements, 2,3: 0 chests as above; Reshipments 1.800 chests; Stock 40,000 chests. Total Settlements with Reshipments from Haukow, from 1st June to date, 47,600 chests against

have been numerous, but a large quantity of Teas

will probably be shipped on owner's account rather

24.140 chests last year. Green Teas.—Supplies of Pingsuey are beginning to arrive and musters of three chops were vesterday placed on the market. High prices are demai ded, but it remains to be seen what opening rates will be. As far as we have yet examined, the make and color of the Leaf are not at all good, but the liquors are pale, sweet, and delicate. One chop has been reshipped. The stock of 1,000 haif chests of old Ten still remains on offer, and about 3,000 half chests : 4

Silk .- About 300 bales Chinas have been purchased on this market since the departure of the last mail, which, with the addition of about 1:00 bules received from the country on European account, and 194 bales from Japan, make up the settlements for the fortnight to about 4,5 0 bales. Prices have advanced about Tls. 30 per picul on all fair to fine Silks offering on the market, and about Ils. 30 in the country, where the chop No. 3 Tsatlees are costing about Tls. 500. It is now generally believed that the crop this season will not be larger than that of the past one, and that the proportion of good Silk will be much smaller. Settlements of Silk from 1st June to date amount to about 4.100 bales, against same time last-season, 18,000 bales.

The present steamer has 500 bales engaged, and s expected to take about 1,300 bales Chinas and Japans. The ship 'John R. Worcester' has 221 bales on board for London. Settlements for the rast fortnight 1,500 bales; Stock 3,000 bales. Total Settlements since 1st January, Chinas 6,100 bales Japans 5,0 9 bales 11,169 bales. We now quote:-

Taatlee, No. 3, 1ls. 4: 0 to 480; 0, 4, Tls. 443 to 450: No. 5. Tls. 425 to 435. Haineen, Tls. 400 to 445. Hangchow Tsatlee, Tls. 400 to 450. Kahing Taysaam; No. I, Tis, 435 to 440; No. 2, Tls. 415 to 420; No. 3, Tls. 395 to 400; Inferior. No. 4. Tis. 370 to 380. Lae Yang, Tls. 300. Excharge.—The rate has been very uncertain throughout the fortnight, the Banks almost refusing

to state at what they would either draw or buy, until some unexceptionable Private Bills were sold to private buyers at 6s. 3d. when the Banks opened at 6s. 23d. On arrival of the French Mail a slight advance took place, and the rate closes with an upward tendency. Closing Rates of Exchange : - On London.

Bank Bills, at sight, 6s. Ud. : Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 6s. 21d. to 6s. 23d.; Credits, at 6 months sight, 6s. 4,d.; Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight 6s. od. to 6s. 6d. per tael. On Paris, Credits, 6 months' sight, Fcs. 8.10; Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight, Fcs. 8.20 per Tacl. On Calcutta, Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, Rs. 297 per Tls. 160, nominal. On Bombay, Bank Bills, 3 days' sight Rs. 297 per Tls. 100, nominal On Hongkong, Bank Bills, ou demand, 273 per cen discount; Private Bills, at 15 days' sight, 28 per cent discount. Interest, 13 to 18 per cent per an-

Bullion .- Mexican Dollars, Tls. 71.9.9 per 100 Carolus Dollars, 71.4 per 100. Pekin Gold, Tls. 163 per bar of 10 taels weight. Copper Cash, 1,400 per tael. Native interest, Tls. 0.5.0 per mil per day.

Freights .- For Coast voyages have been very dull, the demand for Newchwang having ceased almost entirely, owing to extreme prices for produce there. For London, quite a fleet of vessels is on the berth ; rate at present £4 per ton of 50 cubic feet; from this; and £6 per ton from Hankow. No Charters are reported.

Shipping .- Arrivals, -From Great Britain and United States, June 26, ' Blencarthra' and ' Minister Pahud' from Cardiff, 'Helen Nicholson' and Westminster' from London, 'Persia' from Liverpool, 27. 'Manila II' from Hamburg

Departures .- June 25, 'City of Aberdeen,' 26 Hoang Ho, 30 Burdwan, July 2, Sir Lancelot, 4 'Fire Queen' and 'Napolson III,' all sailed for

On the berth for London .- Helen Nicholson, Antipodes; ' Peterborough, ' Illimani, ' Landsdowne, ' Cinderella, Fusiyama, Coulnakyle, Coral Nymph, and "Packwan; From Hankow, Gossamer' and 'Lauderdale.' For Liverpool, Trebolgan. Glasgow, none. New York, none. California, 'Via Yokohama' Ceara R. Sutel.'

· . FUHCHAU, 5TH JULY, 1866. IMPORT of sales are as follows :- Grey Shirtings, 500 pieces 7 lbs., at \$ 3.60 per piece; 1,00) pieces 8.4 lbs., at \$4 per piece. Lead, 2,000 pigs at \$1.15

Opium, A slight demand has sprung up and auf closing quotations are :- Malwa; \$825 per picul, New Panna \$625 per chest; old, \$610 per chest. New Benares \$610 per chest; old \$595 per chest. Exposes - Congou, - In face of the untavourable advices from Europe, prices are generally higher than, at the date of the last Reports the increasing. scarcity of the finer grades having induced higher rates for these descriptions, and an active demand for the Colonies having sent up the rates for common and Medium kinds about Tis. I per picul. The Tens of the second crop are coming forward slowly, the Teamen appearing unwilling to invest their money, large sums being still due to them against first crop. Teas,

Southong-The stock having accumulated to about 22 fills chests, the Teamen became anxious to realize, and a few days delay would probably have established in reasonable scale of prices. The dread of losing some of the finest chops to other continental Buyers, however, induced the settlement of a chops at Tis. 43 to 48 per picul, the equivalent say of 2/8 to 2/11 per lb.

Oolongs .- The stock is considerable, but the Teamen continue firm in their demands. Flowery Pekoe, - A few fine District Teas have come forward, but of these none have yet found

Scented Tear.-The bad weather having destroyed the Scenning Flowers to some extent, prices have advanced for medium and fine, but it is pro-

bable that these rates will not be maintained. Sales for the fortuight and prices are as follows i-Congon.- Dust and broken leaf kinds, 8 to 12 r Ordinary common, 16 to 17; Good common, 18 to 20; Light flavory, 22 to 27; Good flavory to

medium Kysow kinds, 27 to 32; Fine and Finest, Kysow kinds, 32 to 39, Taels short, Sales, 41,762 Southong -- Common to medium, No sales ; Good

to fine, 43 to 48. 1,210 chests. Oolongs .- Common to good Cargo ; Fine to finest; Flowery Peknes Common to medium, 291;

100 chests; Fine to Finest, No sales. Scented Teas. -I nist and Common to medium, 10 Patna-A good business has been done in this to 27; Fine to finest, 4 to 40, 10,037 boxes. Bullion -- Sycee, 10 per cent, premium, Bar Sile

ver, 11 per cent. Exchange.—Oi minal Drafts of Hotel per cent. discount Shipping -Destring tle, 'Laurel,' Anterwite For Australia, Sthie E. wirke' and 'Luck w.' Loading .- Ford ondon yana, Zingra, Martlar 'Everest. For Mustralia, Gazelle (cleared Mirand Freights.—The sumply Hand is ampik the De dia both iron ve els fare London, the 'De analital ing ships are out he ferti nate. Zingra, Laon ar The Everest is in the per ton. The Miranda for Australia (amrtaed). IMPORTS .- Con h

ness has been de le

Nos. 16 a 24. 335

Manufacture G Gray Shirtings, piece; 6 a 6 kies port 1,618 piece per piece; imper 5 pieces. Amergia yards, \$5.70 pr piece per piece; impig 250 ; Camlels, in no Imand. Metals .- War quote so Iron, \$3.65 per secur, I Lad, \$6.75 a 90 per Straits Produce. Th pore have reached as, per pecul; im ert 213 \$6.30 ; vellowers 5.20; Oilcake. Saint \$2.90 pecul. Java in pired aft Rice. Native grain s to 2.60 per pict, impor The following quo ati Certificate: -Cotton. - Alle leable to-day ather: Shanghai, \$2310 2.861 bales. Beancakes .- Fontil nd after dec fair demand picul; Ly-your Sign

Vermicelli. 11 pe Wheat .- Lan, Opinm .- Fraird the month, and agi monthly importation, c \$615; new, 1501 pe chests ; Benat 7, 7 ch Exports, (Excluding nicul of 133 Ass.) to 6. Browk 3. 6 \$1 05 per billiof 14 ci

Potatoe Fig. -- 3.

Goods generally comin

3.008 bags.

been confined 📆 🕸 all

Peas Uil, \$820; gee

chu, white, \$310

The following sales \$3.40 a \$3.44 pe (pi a 70.50 per sicul proved, and advance Tear-Consous S chops have served in rivals to date 0 are of medicar of been found at the ed by the want an Prices agail shear a half-chests affare cha Scented Teas ! So

Country Freen the Fortness, with Congous, 200 sales 2,000 hatechests, Canton Gam leas 25 to 27 der plent No stocks. 34 Silk .- Mare has Europe apply the pre of importance have and Lackhars for A

Pekoes hare nle h

description prices a

Europe en the ma did last vant, and present quetations, decline. and will probably be deported Settlem per picul &Lockick \$470,to 4 Eperaticu Kowkong D prais 20 picuis gaisulam, boxes at stutto a

none; Watte Sik, In Cassie only done, and 206 pi \$18.00, sowi g accumulated to 1,00 tion may be looked On the Berth at divia, Soleat, Cedar Challenge at 2.10 Sailed it Landor Castle and Island June, Mas Queen circulated.

but in the face of a steady enquire our quotations at which holders ctions have been almost entirely e quote,--Highest. Lowest, Closing rates.

" 525. " 510. " 525. ., 420. , 340. ., 420. 410. , 340. Malwa. Patna. y,...932 chs. 426 chs. 1,358 ch.

Ils. 545. Tls. 535. Tls. 545.

e....525 , 672 , 1,197, 4,731 ., 1,109 ., 5,810 ., ick Teas .- There is a very limited for the fortnight, buyers having each Mail advices which did not

instant. The market can scarrely ve fairly opened, the only sculethop of tair Ocnam at Tis. 25. it Hohow (Kaisow kind) at Tls. 26 parcel of fine Ningehow at TIs, h lay down the Teas at about their The above show a very heavy loss There has been more disposition and several offers at the equivalent likely to be accepted. Arrivals rous, but a large quantity of Teas shipped on owner's account rather

3: O chests as above; Reshipments. Stock 40,000 chests. nts with Reshipments from Hanme to date, 47,600 chests against

Supplies of Pingsney are beginning sters of three chops were vesterday arket. High prices are dema: ded. be seen what opening rates will be, e yet examined, the make and color not at all good, but the liquors are delicate. One chop has been 'retock of 1,000 haif chests of old Tea offer, and about 3,000 half chests a §

200 bales Chinas have been purchket since the departure of the last h the addition of about 1, 0 , baics e country on European account, and Japan, make up the settlements for about 1,5 0 bales. Prices have Tls. 30 per picul on all fair to tine n the market, and about Tis. 30 in there the chap No. 3 Tsatlees are Tis. 510. It is now generally becrop this season will not be larger

I be much smaller. Settlements of une to date amount to about 4.100 ame time last season, 18,000 bales. steamer has 500 bales engaged, and take about 1,300 bales Chinas and ship 'John R. Worcester' has 221 for London. Settlements for the rast bales; Stock 3,000 bales. Total ce 1st January, Chinas 6,100 bales bales.—11,169 bales.

he past one, and that the proportion

3, 1ls. 4: 0 to 480 a o. 4. Tls. 445 5. Tls. 425 to 435; Haineen, Tls. Hangchow Tsatlee, The 400 to 450. am, No. 1, Tls, 435 to 440; No. 2, 0; No. 3, Tls. 395 to 400; Inferior, 0 to 380. Lae Yang, Tls. 300. -The rate has been very uncertain fortnight, the Banks almost refusing

hat they would either draw or buy, nexceptionable Private Bills were sold ers at 6s. 3d., when the Banks opened In arrival of the French Mail a slight place, and the rate closes with an upates of Exchange: - On London,

at sight, 6s., Ud.; Bank Bills, at 6 t, 6s. 216. to 6s. 25d.; Credits, sight, 6s. 41d.; Bills with Docunthe' sight 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per tack dits, 6 months' sight, Fcs. 8.10; Bills nts, 6 months' sight, Fcs. 8.20 per alcutta, Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, Rs, 100, nominal. On Bombay, Bank sight Rs. 297 per Tis. 100, nominal, r. Bank Bills, ou demand, 274 per cen ivate Bills, at 15 days' sight, 28 per . Interest, 13 to 18 per cent per an-

Mexican Dollars, Tis. 71.9.0 per 100 rs, 71.4 per 100. Pekin Gold, Tls. 162 taels weight. Copper Cash, 1,400 per e interest. Tls. 0.5.0 per mil per day. -For Coast voyages have been very and for Newchwang having ceased alowing to extreme prices for produce London, quite a fleet of vessels is on the at present £4 per ton of 50 cubic feets nd £6 per ton from Hankow. No -Arrivals,-From Great Britain and

tes, June 26, ' Blencarthra' and ' Minisfrom Cardiff, 'Helen Nicholson' and er' from London, 'Persia' from Liverpool, II' from Hamburg. s .- June 25, 'City of Aberdeen,' 26 30 Burdwan, July 2, Sir Lancelot, een and 'Napoleon III," all sailed for

Berth for London,- Helen Nicholson, Peterborough, "Illimani, "Lands= in 'erella.' . 'Fusiyama,' Coulnakyle,' ph, and Packwan; From Hankow, and Lauderdale. For Liverpool, Glasgow, none. New York, none. Via Yokohama' 'Ceara R. Sutel.'

FUNCHAU, 5TH JULY, 1866. of sales are as follows :- Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., at \$ 1.60 per piece ; 1.60 pieces \$4 per piece. 1.ead, 2,000 pigs at \$7.75

A sight demand has sprung up and our pations are :- Malwa, \$625 per pleul. a \$625 per chest; old, \$610 per chest. res \$614 per chest; old \$595 per chest, Congou.-In face of the uniavourable m Europe, prices ane generally higher d date of the last Report, the increasing the finer grades having induced higher hese descriptions, and an active demand olonies having sent up the rates for com-Medium kinds about Tls. I per picul. of the second crop are coming forward Teamen appearing unwilling to incest dy, large sums being still due to them

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common, 10 to 17; Good common, 18 to ht flavory, 22 to 27; Good flavory to Kysow kinds, 27 to 32; Fine and Finest cinds, 32 to 39. Taels short, Sales. 41,762

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ge. - Common to good Cargo ; Fine to finest; ery Pekoes — Common to medium; 2911 sts: Fine to Finest, No sales. ed Teas.—I ust and Common to medium, 10 Fine to finest, 34 to 40, 10,037 boxes. on.-Sycee, 10 per cent, premium, Bar Sile

rer. 11 per cent, premium. Gold, \$22.40 per tael. Frehange -- Un London, 6 months' sight, 4/8 no-

No. 1117.—July 12, 1866.]

'Laurel,' 'Amberwitch' and 'Swereign of India.' For Australia, 'Sophie,' 'Ettrick ' Fromm,' 'Dannewirke' and 'Luchow.' Loading .- For London, Dewa Gungadhur, 'De-

cana, 'Zingra,' 'Maitland,' 'Ornate, 'Philomela,' Nami, Monarchy and Scindia. For Liverpool. Wyerest.' For Australia, 'Alice Mary,' (cleared) Gazelle (cleared,) 'Miranda' and Peru.'

Furland is ample, the 'Dewa Gungadhur,' and 'Scingia both iron vessels, are loading at £2 per ton for Landon, the 'Devana' takes £ 1.10, and the followr ing ships are on the berth at £3; 'Maitland,' 'Orfor Australia (chartered).

SWATOW, JULY 9TH 1866. (including duty),

Inports -- Cotton Yarn -- A pretty large busi-

coss has been done at lower prices, quotations are : Nos. 16 a 24, \$215 per bale. Import 191 hales. Manufactured Goods .-- Very little doing at : niece; 6 a 64 catties, \$3.90 . 4.10 per wiece; port 1,618 pieces. White Shirtings, \$1.40 a \$8.50 per piece; import 50 pieces. T. Cluth, 64 lbs. to 7ibs. 32 in., \$3.40 a \$3.60 per piece; import 420 pieces. American Dritts, 40 yards, \$7.911; 30 vards, \$5.70 per piece. Turkey Red Cloth, \$3.70 per piece ; import 250 pieces. Spanish Stripes ond Comlets, in no demand.

Metals .- We quote comewhat lower: Nail Rod Iron, \$3.65 per pecul; Bar Iron, \$2,75 per pecul; Lead. \$6.75 a 6.90 per pecul.

Straits Produce,-The first supplies from Singapare have reached us, we quote: Pennar white. per pecul; import 215 slabs. Rattons, white, that port have been made. \$6.30; yellow, \$5.20; common \$4.90 per pecul. Oilcake. Saitung, \$2.90; Heu Han, \$2.35 per pecul. Java inquired after at \$2.40 per pecul. Rice.-Native grain sufficiently supplied at \$2.50 to 2.60 per picul; import 8,740 piculs.

The following quotations are under Export Duty Certificate: --Cotton .- After undergoing different changes is saleable to-day at for : Tientsin, \$23; Chefoo, \$22.60;

Shanghai, \$22.30 per pidul gross weight; import Beancakes, -- Considerable supplies came to hand and after declining to \$2 for Newchwang, are in fair demand to-day at: Newchwang, \$2.14 per pical; Ly-yong, \$2.30 per pical. Import 389,697

Peas and Beans .- The business of the month has been confined to small sales only, we quote : Kimchu, white, \$3.10. Newchwang, yellow, \$2.50; green, \$2.55 per picul; import, 10,510 piculs. Uil Quotations show a further decline; yellow Peas Uil, \$8.80; green, \$9 per picul; import 187

Vermicelli .- \$11 per picul; import 1,139 bales. . Wheat .- Dull, we quote: Tientsin, \$2.80 per

Opium .- A fair demand has been existing during the month, and arrivals have exceeded the usual monthly importation, during the last few days, however, Opium is rather heavy to move, we quote : Mulwa, 1st quality, \$770 per pecul; Paina, old. \$615; new, \$600 per chest ; Benares, \$590 per chest, Import, Malwa, 1882 cheste; Patna, 29. chests; Benares, 79 chests. Exports, (Including Duty and free on board, per

picul of 1331 lbs.) Sugar - Prices show a slight decline. Kee Yang, white, \$8.45 to 7.75. Yellow, 6.40 to 6. Brown, 5.10 per picul. Cha Yang, white, \$7.50 to 7.40. Yellow, 6.40

to 6. Brown, \$5. Green, (Black.) \$1.10. Paper .- Siuho, \$1 per bale of 13 catties; Taiho, \$1 05 per bale of 14 catties. Tobacco. Raw, No. 1, \$14; No. 2, \$13.25 per picul; export 642 bales.

Potatoe Flour,-\$2 90 to 2.70 per picul; exports CANTON, JULY 10TH, 1866.

Imports.- During the fortnight there has been an advance of one tact in rates for C. ton, and Cotton Goods generally command better prices. In Metals we have to report a further decline,

\$3.40 a \$3.60 per picul. Sales 440 piculs. Lead, \$13.50 to 15; Aussralian \$10 to 11. \$6.80 per picul. Sales 300 piculs; WB \$7.20 a 70,50 per picul. Eales 50 flasks.

Nice - Within the last few days has again improved, and an advance of 15 a 20 cents is quoted. Tea. - Congous - Since date of last circular nine rivals to date 10 chops. The majority of these Teas are of medium quality, and as yet no buyers have been found at the high figures which are being asked by the Teamen. The news from England I mails of 17th and 26th March has had a beneficia effect in keeping buyers out of the market.

Conton Congous .- Settlements to a fair extenare reported, probably for shipment to Australia Prices again shew a decline on former quotations Pouchongs-have been inquired for, and 2,000 half-chests have changed hands.

Scented Teas .- Scented Capers are in some request, at Tle 21 to 31 per picu'. Scented Orange Pekoes have also had a fair attention, and for both descriptions prices are somewhat cheaper than be-

Canton Green Teas .- Some 2,000 boxes have been taken, probably for the Australian market. Country Green Teas .- There are none of these yet on offer. The following are the Principal Settlements of to France, 769 bales.

the Fortnight, with present Estimated Stocks :-Congou, no sales. Stock 10 chops; Canton No stocks.

news received by last mail, and the only settlements | lis. 2164 per \$100 on Bombay. of importance have been in Re-reeled Cumchucks and Lacklows for America, this has forced up prices Sycee, 84 per cent prem. Mexican Dollars, par. for all kinds helped by an impression on the minds | Gold Leat, \$23.55 per tael. Gold Bar, \$23.10 per of Chinese speculators that immediately buyers for tael. Swereigns, \$4.63 each. Europe enter the market, rates will advance as they present quotations, but as few orders are left open, rates. Current rates are !and stocks increase, prices will we think again

The third crop is expected in about three weeks and will probably be fully as plentiful as the second. Reported Settlements are as follows :-

Isatlee, Nos. 1 and 2, 104 bales at \$450 to 520 per picul; Loongkong, Nos. 1 and 2, 50 bales at \$470,to 410 per picul; Lacklow and Cumchuck, none; Kowkong, 60 picals at \$430 to 440 per picul; Punjum. 20 piculs : Saulam, none : Rereeled Cumchuk, 800f boxes at : 500 to 520 per picul; Pierced Cocoons, per picul. none; Waste Silk, Nos. 1 and 2, none.

In Cassia only a very small business has been done, and 200 piculs are reported as settled at \$18,00, showing a slight decline. Stocks have accumulated to 6,000 piculs, so that a further reduction may be looked for.

On the berth at Whampon .- For London, Val. divia, Solent, Cedars and Melbrek. For New York, Challenge, at £2.10 per 40 feet. Sailed for London,-4th July-Atma, Taymouth Castle and Island Queen. For New York, 50th

June, May Queen; 6th July, Music, cargoes not Freights,-To.London, £3.10 per ton of 50 cubic

HONGKONG, HITH JUNE, 1866. IMPORTS. - The only arrival has been the steamer 'Agamemnen' from Liverpool. Part of her cargo was discharged here.

Il light and although many Importers have freely

gradually hardened. Cotton Yarn and Grey Shirtminal. Drafts on Hongkong, at 15 days' sight, 12 ings are in best demand, but the general activity has in some degree extended to the other descriptions of Shipping .- Departures for London, Lennox Cas- Cotton Manufactures, and to Woollens. Recent advices, both from the Northern Ports and England. are more favourable, and it is hoped that the present

is but the commencement of a good business. Raw Cotton has had a fair amount of attention during the past fortnight, and prices have been well maintained, although no advance is apparent. Quotations are Bengal, \$18 to 20; per picul; Tientsin, \$21 to 22 per picul; Shanghae, \$21 to 22 per Freights.—The supply of tonnage on the berth for | picul (nominal); Ningpo, \$22 to 24 per picul. Sales

Cotton Yarn. Just prior to the departure of last mail some sales of No. 16 to 24 were effected a connate, 'Zingra,' Naomi' and Philomela,' for London. description, and these were soon followed up by piece. The Everest' is on the berth for Liverpool at £3 others on a similar scale of prices, lately however, per ton. The 'Miranda' and 'Peru' are loading rates have advanced somewhat, and for very best quality \$: 00 per bale has been paid. Ordinary to good qualities however, may be quoted worth \$185 to 195 per bale. For the medium and finer descriptions there has lately also been some demand, but quotations for them remain upaltered.

Grey Shirtings, -21 lbs, have been in good quest at gradually improving prices, and best makes may now be quoted worth \$3.90 to 3.95 per piece, Bhirtings, 54 a 54 catties, \$3.50 a \$3.70 per although for a few pieces as much as \$1 per picece has been paid; 7 lbs. are still very scarce, and have and \$8-311, per 40 yds. has been refused for a only found buyers to a very moderate extent.

White Shirtings,-The lower descriptions are in small request, but prices are low and unsatisfactory. Grey T-Cloths ._ 8 lbs. 36 in. have been inquired for to a small extent, and prices have ruled very irregularly, ranging from \$3.90 to 4.55 per piece. The lighter weights attract but very little attention

Grey Drills-Are entirely neglected. Dyed & Fancy Cottons-Are in moderate request,

and a fair amount of business has been done in them. " Long Ells .- The accounts from Shanghae about \$11; black, \$6.50 per pecul. Malacen I'm \$30.20 these goods are favorable, and several purchases for Camlets - Must again be quoted lower, sales o

> but there is more inquiry. Lastings,-Settlements are trifling, and prices un-

Metals .- Nail Rod Iron continues in demand, and higher rates are now current. Hoop remains at last quoted. Lead is in moderate request at former prices. Tin Plates and Quicksilver, no sales. The following sales are reported:-

Cotton Yarn - No. 16 to 24, \$165 to 200; No 28 to 32, \$225 to 235; 38 to 42, \$230 to 247,50 per bale; sales 1024 bales. Grey Shirtings 7 lbs., \$3.40 to 3.60; 8.4 lbs

\$3 35 to 4; 9.8 lbs. \$4.90; 10 lbs., \$5 per piece, sales 30,350 pieces. White Shirtings .- 36 Reed, \$3.20; 38 Reed \$3.40 per piece, 2,250 pieces sold Grey T-Cloths 18 inch, 40 yards, 6.8 lbs.,

\$3.65; 32 inch, 24 yards, 6.8 to 7 lbs., \$3 to 3.55; 36 inch, 24 yards, 8 lbs. \$3.90 to 4.55 per piece, sales 6,000 pieces. Dyed Spotted Shirtings .- Assorted, \$5,20 per piece, sales 480 pieces. Dyed Brocade Shirtings .- Assorted, \$5.25 per

piece, sales 1,000 pieces. Gentian Twills,-\$3.75 per piece, sales 500

Chintzes. -- Assorted, \$2.35 per piece, sales 3 500 Velvets .- Black, 18 inch, 0.21 per yard; 22 inch, 0.25 per yard : sales 360 pieces. Long Ells .- H Scarlet, 8.90 to 9.25 per piece ; H

Assorted, 8.90 per piece; sales 1,650 pieces. Cambris .- Assorted SS, 19.50 to 20 per piece; Lastings. - Assorted, 18.5 per piece; sales 160

Blankets .- 10 lbs. Assorted, \$5,60 to 6 per pair

Iron-Nail Rod, 3.224 to 3.374 per picul, sales 1,340 piculs; Hoop, 4.02 per picul, sales 840 piculs; Small Round Rod, 2.721 per picul, sales 168 piculs. Lead, \$6.20 to 6.33 per picul, sales 377 pigs. Auction sales are as follows :-Grey Shirtings, 8.4 lbs , 4,000; Grey T-Cloths,

7 lbr., 3,000 pieces; Fine White Shirtings, 250 pieces; Grey Drills, 320 pieces. Quotat ons.

6.50 per box ; Steel, \$4 to 5.50 per tub ; Quicksilver, Tins at \$1.50 2.25 per Tin. Canvas is again neg-The following sales are reported:-Iron Nail Rod. \$67 to 68; Coals, English, \$13.50 to 15; Welsh, lected. We hear of a sale of 120 bolts at 9.50 per Straits Produce __Rattans, \$2.80 to 4.50; Pepper picul. Sales 450 piculs. Quicksilver, \$69.5 per, white, \$10; black \$6.40 to 6.50; Betel Nut, piculs have been taken at \$4.13, 4.23 and 4.3, the present quotation is \$555 against \$515 last ad-

Rice .-- At the commencement of the fortnight our market was neglected, but owing to the late gale, chops have arrived in the market, making total ar- to the Young Crop in the Country, our morket has suddenly advanced. Bengal .- \$2.50 to 2.75; Rangoon, \$2 to 2.25 Arracan, \$2 to 2.20; Siam, \$2.10 to 2.50; Sai

gon, \$2.25 to 2.45; Manila, \$2.50 to 2.60 per picul. Opnum .- Bengal, the arrival of the Clan Alpin on the 1st Inst., with only 1,300 chests stimulated our market, and rates advanced to us high as \$600 for New Patns, latterly however a quieter tone has prevailed, and To-day quotations are \$570 for New and Old Patna, and \$540 and \$515 for New and

The Arrutoon Apear, with 1,430 chests has just Malwa,-Good Drug which continues very scarce is quoted at \$740 per picul while inferior is rather difficult of sale.

The Mail steamer Benures, brought 950 chests. Exports .- We make to be as follows :- Tea, to Great Britain, from 1st June 1866, 32,092,033 lbs. Silk, to Great Britain, from 1st June, 1,912 bales;

Exchange. There has been, but a moderate amount of business transacted during the past fort-Congous, 8: 0 half-chests, and 1,000 boxes, at | night, for although a fair quantity of Private paper Th. 21 to 29; Souchongs, no sales; Pouchong, bas been on offer, Merchants are unwilling to submit 2,000 half-chests, Tls. 2.; Colong, no sales; to the great difference in rates which is demanded by Scented Orange Pekoes, 6,500 boxes, Tis. 22 to the Banks. As the market closes, however, there 361; Scented Capers, 11,000 boxes, Tls. 21 to 31; are symptoms of the Banks giving way somewhat Canton Green Teas, gunpowder, 2,200 boxes, Tls. and taking first class paper on more reasonable 25 to 27 per picul. Country Green Teas, no sales. | terms. Quotations are 4/61 for Bank Bills, and 4/7 to 4/73 for Credits and first class Private paper at Silk,-There has been little done in Silk for | months' sight on London. On India at 3 days' Europe up to the present time owing to the serious | sight, rates are, Rs. 217 per \$100 on Calcutta, and

Bullion.—Bar Silver, 103 per cent premium.

Freights.-We have still to report a very downdid last year, and they have bought up all the first | ward tendency in our freight market, and we have a and second crops, and stored it in the country. The large number of vessels in port which it is difficult reported settlements therefore are slightly under to get employment for at present, even at reduced

Canton Waters to England direct, £3 to 2 per ton of 50 feet (nominal); to New York, £2.10 per Foochow to England, £3 to 2 per ton of 50 feet; | credits at 4/1.

to Australia, £3 per ton of 50 feet. Rice Ports to United Kingdom or Continent : Rangoon to Horigkong, no settlements, Bangkok to Hongkong, 321 cents per picul. Saigon to Hongkong, 822 cents per picul. Chefoo or Newchwang to Hongkong, 30 cents

MANILA, SED JULY.

IMPORTS,-The arrivals have been the Eulalia from Liverpool, and the 'Union' from Clyde. The plain goods market continues much depressed though stocks a e light, and importers hold with more firmness. The transactions reported in coloured cotton are important, and embrace sales previously made "to arrive." The demand for current styles is unabated, and former prices are naintained.

White Shirtings .- 36 in. by 40 yards. It has been difficult to place even favourite counts during the fortnight, and we have only to report sales of 4,545 pieces, making 9867 pieces for the month. We quote the value of 14 by 11 at \$4 per 40 yds; 15 by 14 at \$5 a \$5.25 per 40 yds; 16 by 16 at \$5-50 per 40 yds.

Grey Shirtings,-36 in. by 38/39 yds. Demand very duil; sales 1800 pieces since last report. Hemp. The value of Current is maintained at There has been a good inquiry dering the past \$7-25 per picul (£27-11-10), at which it is firmly The Receipts for the past month amounted to

met the demand, prices of many descriptions have 28,048 peculs, making to 30th. Ultimo, 222,827 piculs, against 196,397 at same time last year, and 291,395 peculs in 1864.

Cordage, may be quoted at \$12 per pecul. Coffee. The value remains unchanged, say \$15-6-1 per pecul (£56-18-4).

Indigo .-- No sales are reported. Rice.-Supplies have been trifling of late, and Pangasinan has advanced to \$3 per cavan. Freights.-The "Rangoon" (British) has been fixed for New York at £2-5s, for 600 tons Clayed Sugar, and £4.5s. for Hemp, all per 20 cwt. White Cambrics .- 45 in. by 12 yds. None have been placed in the past month; stocks are 600

Victoria Lawns .- 39 in by 12 yds. The sales during the month were 9500 pieces, of which 6400 siderable reduction on the previous quotations for this pieces are just reported, at \$1-43\frac{3}{4} a \$2-06\frac{1}{4} per Coloured and Figured Muslins .- 27/40 in by

10/36 yds. A fair enquiry has existed leading to the sale of 3 12 pieces since last Circular, and making, altogether, 5423 pieces disposed of in June, The prices obtained were, 10 yds., \$1-217 a \$1-933; 12 vds., \$2-121 a \$2-25; 20 yds., \$3 371, and 36 vds., \$3-621 a \$5.50. Plain Grandrills .- 26 in, by 26 yds. The re-

ported purchases of dealers during the last few days are only 830 pieces, at \$6-62 a \$7-511 per 40 vds. but further reserved transactions have taken place, parcel of Sureitir Goods, dark blue shade. Total sales in June, 4540 pieces. Turkey Red Cambrics. -32 in, by 24 yds. Com-

sumption limited, and there is only a small export demand,-In all June, Dealers bought 2270 pieces, of which 680 pieces have been placed in the fortnight at \$3-25 per piece. Ginghams.-In good request as will be seen from the sales made, viz. 15,059 pieces in the month, and

4444 pieces in the fortnight. We quote fair aver-Solid and Broken Checks-27 in. \$3.124 a \$3.25 Solid and Broken Checks, 40 in. \$1-871 a \$5-25 Fancy, 27 in. \$3-50 a \$4-50; Fancy, 40 in \$4-25 a \$7-434; Superior Turkey Red, 40 in \$6.00 a SS having been effected at \$19.50 to 20 per piece, \$7-50; Superior Dark Blue, 40 in. \$6-50 a \$7.50

per 24 yards. Blue and White Checks .__ 39 in, by 24 yds. No sales; last quotation \$ 4.37 per 24 yds. Cambayas,-The supplies now come to market by the late arrivals are very inadequate to the requirements of the place, and while this continues to be the case, business will be much restricted. Cnly 50

corges have been reported at \$36 @ \$39. per corge, making 450 corges sold in June. Handkerchiefs .- Large sales are being made and prices rule low. We note 5287 dozens in the past fortnight, and 15,089 pieces in the month. For Muslin, 374 @ 564 cents, have been accepted for low descriptions. Gingham, are quoted at \$1.25

to \$2, per dozen. Trouserings,-26 in by 30 yds. Demand fair, and 2774 pieces taken since last report, and 5139 pieces in the month. Striped Wove Trouserings are selling at 114 to 14 cents per yard according to quality. White Satteens bring 22 to 23 cents per yard. White Drills are in request at 217 cents per yard. Imitation Linens. 33/36 in, by 124/25 yds, W.

cents per piece. White Cotton Irishes. Little doing in these, son e 805 pieces being again reported at \$2.311 to \$3. per piece. Total sales in June 1205 Prints .- 9/8 by 24 yds. A shall lot of 100 pieces found a buyer at \$ 2.50 per piece.

find Coloured difficult to place at a decline of 50

Woollens and Unions .- Sales are announced 132 pieces, at 23 to 401 cents per yard for Inferior Mixtures. Black Lastingr. 150 pieces brought 64 cents per yard. Black Alpaca. A parcel consisting of 60 pieces sold to 842 cents per yard. Twist.-No transactions: nominal quotations, Turkey Red No. 40 \$180 at 190, and German

dye, \$202.50 at 210, per bale of 260 lbs. Sewing Thread,-Market supplied and reta demand dull. A few cases, together 1,800 lbs., have been disposed of, No. 240 to 300 at \$1.75 per lb 300 to 450 at \$1.875 at 1.933. per lb.

Umbrelias .- The sales are, 310 dozens Cotton \$6.75 at 8.75 per dozen, 90 dozens Alpaca at \$26 per dozen, and 6 dozens Silk, at \$50 per dozen. Saddlery .- 72 Saddles and Bridges fetched \$11 at 12 each ; and 20 sets Harness \$50 at 60 per set. Metals .- All articles show great dulness and no sales are reported.

Marine Stores.-We note an enquiry for Paints Tin .- \$22 to 23 per picul; Tin Plates, \$5.80 to of which sales have been made to extent of 1.620 EXPORTS.—Sugar, Current Clayed, about 25,000

latest sale being at \$4.3. In superior nothing doing. Unclayed for a parcel of Iloilo, \$3.1 have been paid. and one of Cebu is held for same figure. Of Taal which is supposed to have done considerable damage 8,000 piculs have been contracted for at \$24 per Clearances for England since 20th June, 17,066

and since 1st January, 164,244; for United States since 20.h June, none, and since let January, 33,992; for S. Francisco, since 20th June, 25,034, and since 1st January, 91,000; for Australia, since 20th June, none, and since 1st January, 3,176 piculs. Hemp is very quiet, and we can advise no change n price, current continuing to rule at \$7. Clearances for England since 20th June, none,

and since 1st January, 39,498; for United States; since 20th June, none, and since 1st January, 114,216, for San Francisco, since 20th June, 720, and since 1st January 4,720; for Australia, since 20th June, none, and since let January, 2,648 piculs. Hemp.-Receipts in Manila since 1st January 222,810; same p riod 1865, 196,397; same period

1864, 292, 395 piculs. Coffee. - About 700 picula have been taken la.5 per picul. Indigo.-No transaction. Stock about 630. Sapan Wood .- Small purchases at 12 per picu'. Cordage inch and upwards assorted, \$11.50

Shipping arrivals .- Isaure 487 tons, Eulalia, 482 tons, Rattler 909 tons, and Union 427 tons. Cleared Outwards .- Zwaan, for Eng. Channel 8,640 piculs Sugar, and 351 piculs Sapan Wood. Therese, 8,426 piculs Sugar. George Avery, 8,617 Tobacco, Empress of India, for San Francisco, 13.378 piculs Sugar, 720 piculs Hemp, and 1700 picula Coffee. Empress Eugenie, for San Francisco.

11.656 piculs Sugar, 594 piculs Cordage, 270 mill. Manila Cigars, 800 piculs Coffee. Loading - Equinox, Prudhoe, for English Channel, Rangoon, Sailor Prince, White Swallow, Sooloo, Rattler, for New York, Discharging.-Isaure, Eulalia, Union.

Unemployed .- Lady Blessington Benjamin Freights.-The 'Prudhoe' gets £2,17.6 for dry Sugar, and the 'Rattler' £2.5 for same, and £2.2.6

for 40 feet Heme Exchange.—An unexpectedly large demand appearing from the Spanish community, our rate shows a serious decline. On Baring Brothers bills have been sold at 4/ pr. dollar 6 m/s, and against private

SHIPPING CHARTERS & SETTLEMENTS (From Parker & Co.'s Freight Circular.)

has been done in charters for the North. The late advance in the rice market, together with reports of scarcity of tonnage at Sugon, and the improvement in rates there have caused a better demand for medium sized vessels for said port; we note a few settlements at previous rates. Nothing has been per ton; and the Don Ricardo is now loading to a downward tendency and may be quoted at £2.10 | unaltered. per ton, Sugar. For New York the Challenge has been taken up to load at Whampoa; we note particulars below. The demand for the Colonies has ceased, but one charter having been effected since our last. Settlements for the fortnight have

United Kingdom and Continent. Don Ricardo, Brit, barque, 289 tons, on the

Punjaub, Brit. ship, 870 tons, Manila to London or Liverpool, at £2.15 per ton Hemp; £2.5 per ton

United States. Challenge, Brit. barque, 599 tons, Whampoa to New York, at £2.10 per ton. Oueen of India, Brit. ship, 672 tons, Manila t San Francisco, at \$103 per ton.

Frey, Norw. barque, 183 tons, Foochow Adelaide or Melbourne, at £925 in full.

Rice Ports.

'Ingeburg,' Prus. barque, 184 tons, Bangkok and back, at 321 cents per picul inside, and 371 cents 'Charlotte,' Han, barque, 362 tons, Saigon and

back, at 321 cents per picul, if on to Amoy 10 cents

'A. E. Vidal,' Hamb. barque, 331 tons, Saigon and back, at 30 cents per picul. 'Madeira,' Hamb, barque, 450 tons, Saigon and back, at 27 d cents per picul.

Richard, Brit, barque, 353 tons, Saigon and back, at 30 cents per picul. Catharina, Prus. brig. 328 tons, Saigon and back, at 30 cents per picul. 411. Liderina, Dut. barque, 424 tons, Saigon and

back, at \$2,800 in full. 'Carl Ritter,' Hamb, brig, 230 tons, Saigon and back, at 324 cents per picul, Batavia, Brem, barque, 355 tons, Saigon and back, at \$2,300 in full. Siam, Hamb, ship, 379 tons, Saigon and back,

G. C. L. Meyer, Hamb. barque, 336 tons, Saigon and back, at 30 cents per picul; if on to Arnov. 40 cents per picul. Jan Peter, Prus. barque, 340 tons, Saigon and back at 30 cents per picul.

at 80 cents per picul for Rice; and 40 cents for

Northern Ports.

Amazone, Brem. brig, 218 tons, Whampoa Tientsin, at \$1,300 in full, Ann Maria, Dan. brig, 245 tons, Whampoa to Tientsin and back, at \$1,.00 in full. Peiho, Pruss, barque, 244 tons, hence to Tientsin

and back, at \$2,500 in full. Rudolph, Brem. schooner, 248 tons, Newchwang and back, at 29 cents per picul. and back, at 29 cents per picul, 'Caroline,' Pruss, schooner, 150 tons, Newchwang

ad back, at 30 cents per vicul Guillaume, Belg. brig, 294 tons, Newchwang and back, at 294 cents per picul Maria. Pruss, barque, 320 tons, hence to Nagaseki, at \$1,200 in full. E. W. Seyburn,' Amr. schooner, 333 tons, hence

Nagasaki part cargo, at \$91.0 in full. Belvedere, Brit, brig, 288 tons, hence to Shangae via Iloilo at 35 cents per picul ' Amazon,' Dut, barque, 356 tons, hence to Amoy at 15 cents per picul.

Sundry Ports.

Bencleuch. Brit. barque, 377 tons, Whampoa, Monte Video, at £1,200 in full. Salatiga, Dut. barque, 450 tons, on the berth at Macao for Samarang and Batavia.

HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET. Charles Jameson's Opium Circular, dated Hong-

kong, 10th July, 1866, says :-My last Opium Circular was issued on the 27th ultimo, representing the prices of Bengal Opium as having further declined, while Malwa Opium had remained nearly steady as compared with previous

I have now to acquaint you that the prices Bengal and Malwa Opium have considerably advanced as may be seen under their several headings. PATNA.-NEW-Was last quoted at \$53 , a 535 per chest, and on the arrival of the steamer Reiver, on st inetant, with a smaller amount of chests than was anticipated, prices werer run up to \$605 a 610. receding shortly afterwards to \$575 a 580, and remaining nearly steady during the past week, the losing prices of this day being the same and firm, bwing to favorable advices from Shanghae. OLD-Prices have been ruling at about \$15 a 20

pelow New. The arrival of advices from the North, ccompanied with orders to purchase, has given a rmness to this description; it is now quoted a \$570 | Japan, in choice of position and grotesque, er chest and the stock much reduced. BENARES-NEW-Has been in fair demand remaining very steady in price during the past week

OLD-Little notice or enquiry made for this sort, the stock is now small and quoted at about \$515 Malwa.-A very good demand arose after the rrival of the Mail Steamer on 4th instant, Chinese rchasing freely, but mostly at Credit rates, some

30 chests being sold at \$720 a 740; the closing ates of this day are \$740 a 745 Cash, the Stock eing mostly inferior and liable to reduction accordng to quality. Turker-Some 214 chests were imported per Alphes, and prices have remained same as before

PERSIAN.-No sales reported, stock about 200 eculs and quoted at about \$100 below Malwa. N.P. O.P. N. B. O.B. M. Estimated Stock, 27th June, 1,909 600 800 100 900 imports per Str. Alphae, Reiver, and Benares

2 775 600 1,275 100 1,866 Exports, &c., &c., 1,075 200 675 50 1,300 Estimated Stock, 10th July, 1866,..... 1,700 300 600 50

The following is from Messrs Sharp & Co. Gold.—The receipts amount to \$480,000 worth and the exports to \$350, 00, including the shipments per Ottawa, on the 29th ultimo, and excluding those to leave to-morrow. Not much gold has been

purchased for the outgoing steamer. SHEVER .- The arrivals have been \$630,000, value and the amount sent away \$260,000. Both Sycee and Bar Silver have been in good demand for this and the Calcutta steamers leaving shortly. DOLLAR CURRENCY.-The preponderance of ex-

ports over imports still continues, notwithstanding large receipts from Shanghae, where s eculators in clean Mexicans have had to give way under the pressure of 12 per cent Interest : \$1, 20,000 have been received, and \$1,970,000 sent away Coastwise and to India, to which latter place large remittances are in procees of shipment by the present mail. The New Hongkong Dollars can hardly yet be spoken of as "in circulation." Some of the Banks are "chopping" their clean Mexicans upon the principle of thinning out the grapes that those left may grow

DISCOUNT and MORTGAGES.-Money is still difficult to be obtained except on very good securities, on which however, there is more disposition to lend

The business transacted in freights during the past to purchase bills except at a wide margin from their fortnight has been on a moderate scale. Rates for selling rate. In rupees next to nothing has been consting business are still ruling low, and but little | done; the orders from India being peremptory to remit no Bank Drafts whatever. SHARES.—The lat July settlement in Bank shares

passed off satisfactorily with one or two exceptional defaulters. On the announcement of the failure of the Agra and Masterman's Bank our local shares slightly receded; but on its afterwards becoming done in Home charters direct. For London The known how fully secured was the Hongkong and Cedurs and Valdivia have been laid on at say, £3.19 Shanghae Bank from any loss on that account, the stock quickly rallied to our last quotation. Other call at the Cape. Rates from Manila to Europe show | sales have been quite unimportant and rates remain BANKS. On the 30th June the Hougkong

Branck of the Agra and Masterman's Bank Limited

The application to the Court for an injunction to restrain the Creditors of the Commercial Bank Corporation from proceeding with their actions has been refused by the Acting Chief Justice. Petitions to appeall to her Her Majesty in Privy Council bave heen ledged.

NOTES ON JAPAN.

(Continued.)

The European settlement is situated South of and next to the Nativeltown on small flat plain bounded on the East by a range of hills, on which the Bungalows of the wealthier residents are placed, on the South by a small bay giving a sea frontage of about a half mile, divided into two parts by a small running up into a cultivated valley where the English burial ground is situated. mercantile houses and parallel to it run of the creek is also occupied by a range of houses used as grog shops, and where the familiar names " Army and Navy," "Our House," &c., prove great inducements to the thirsty sailors from the ships. This its Northern side a row of business houses. Ac., facing it; at the end of which is situated the club a small but commodins build. ing supported by the mercantile communi-

Consulate, while those on the Southern said | carved out by Japanese and where steam of the creek are occupied by the Romen lathes, drills, and other mechanical engines Catholic Church recently built together have been fitted for the purpose of making with several Bungalows, the French and repairs in the Imperial fleet. American Consulates and the Belle Vue Hotel which formerly was used as the British Consulate. It is a well conducted place | the progressive civilization of the day as much frequented by visitors, and having a far as the arts and sciences go, is found in table d'hote where dinners can be had the fact of the existence of a factory of this for a dollar, while for visitors the cost kind, where not only have they from mere of living per week everything included models and books succeeded in putting toamounts to twenty-one dollars. It has a very fine view over the harbour and city. The English Church a tiny little building capable of holding about forty or lifty people | not a very large place but seems to answer is situated on the hill at the back of the the present requirements of the Japanese. business part of the settlement, and divine Cadovius, Pruss. schooner, 251 tons, Newchwang | service is performed there every Sunday | is simply remarkable for the beauty of its morning. The cost of living is by no means large, and the following list will give some idea of the expenses in Nagasaki :-

> Good Beef, per lb., . . 10 cents. Mutton, per quarter, . . 3 to 34 dollars. Game, a head, . . . I to 3 haibons. Fowls, the pair. . . . 2 Ducks. . . . EGRTABLES, Potatoes per picul, . . 4 dellars. Cabbage, . . . a few tempos.

> > about 10 to 12 tempos

Him: Coolies, per day, . . a few tempos. Servants, per month, . . . 13 boos. Boat Hire, for a single trip to a vessel, 4 tempor EXPENSE of keeping a horse including boy, 20 boos.

Other Fruits, per lb., . a few tempos.

There is another Hotel situated in the central street, and is much frequented by foreigners in preference to the English Hotel, and which is called the "Commer-

There is nothing of any, very ectraordin ary interest to be seen in Nagasaki its chief beauty lying in the glorious scenery around it, and which is so universally to be admired that it is difficult to particularize any one spot. Everywhere the same rich vallies and noble hills, the same clean picturesque villages and bright cheerful look ing people, and in the most charming spots. generally on some hill side, you see the curved and decorated roofs of the temples. The old priests certainly seem to have a wonderful eye to the picturesque, and though they certainly have but little idea of grandeur of conception in their architece ture, which feeling is doubtless influenced by the fear of earthquakes so common in though not unsuitable ornament they are particularly felicitous. The old loborious carvings effective though "bizarre" the strange shape and style of the mass of building indeed, the "tout ensemble" seems to suitthe rich foliage and deep blue sky of this favoured land. In one thing too they resemble the Chinese and that is in their reverence for the dead, and their cemeteries generally situated by the roadside embosomed in trees, and kept with care and neatness are to be met with everywhere. They are frequently divided off by a small wall into spaces for family tombs, and in nearly all cases are well kept, free from leaves and weeds and with flowers placed in receptacles before them. A hill side is the favourite spot and on all the slopes around Nagasaki the simple tombs of past generations mark the spot where "The fathers of the Hamlet sleep."

We pass many of these on the road to Mogi

bay a small bay on the larger one of Simabana, and which is reached by a tolerably direct road starting fram the main street and turning to the right up a short road imme diately opposite Curio Street which as we have seen is on our left in passing through the city from the settlement. At the top of this road we turn sharply to the right and after proceeding a few yards ascend a few steps, by which the road winds to the left. and then continue our walk up a steep road partly paved in huge steps which ascend the hill and then wind through the valleys on the opposite side to our destination. is a quiet little village in a sheltered well wooded bay and commands a fine view over the large expanse of water to the other side where the hills of the neighbouring town of Simabana, backed by a huge mountain whence the hidden fires still send up a gentle stream of smoke on a cloudless day, are faintly visible. It bears a sad history that quiet looking spot in the blue distance, for not only has it always been subject to earthquakes often of the most devastating kind, but was the scene of the final extermination of the Christian religion when its blood stained ruins were battered in the 17th century. and buried beneath their wreck 37,000 of its Christian defenders. In our way back through the little village we shall see probably something of the habits of the people as regard cleanliness, and as is well known Exchange.—The business of the Mail has been one of the most singular and most striking the worst of the rumours that were abroad. materially lessened by the indisposition of the Banks to the newly arrived European is the well After thirty-three years of almost unpreceknown bath-house so often referred to by dented success-paying an average dividend every writer on Japan. But here in Naga- | yearly of upwards of 11 per cent., the Agra saki and its neighbourhood not only do we Bank has suspended payment, entailing in find the bath-house commonly used by both | its fall ruin and misery upon a vast number sexes but also frequently by the side of the of shareholders and depositors. Widows most public roads private "tubs" are taken and Trust Estates figure largely as shareby both young and old. Outside the house | holders, and the depositors are cheifly, we the father, mother and the rest of the fa- fear, Indian Officers and members of the mily may be seen performing their evening | Civil Service. The loss that will fall upon ablutions as totally regardless of the pass ing crowd as it is of them, and though at spread misery. The Bank's failure is attrifirst it is a somewhat strange sight, it is so t buted to losses incurred through Sir Morcease to view it as a novelty. Of course and its connexion with Marseilles Land great stress has been laid by some writers purchases. Its liabilities, according to the on this singular custom, and from it they latest published statement, are about 18 I bathing) cannot be attributed to primitive | Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Shanghai, Hong.

Innocence in this case as no people in the world are more licentious in their behaviour than the Japanese." It is simply a long continued custom from which, by being brought up to follow it, all strangeness, is

taken away. The little village of Tokito situated about miles from the settlement is well worth visiting and can either be arrived at by foot or on horseback, though the road, if the latter course is taken, is for the first mile or two across paddy fields and foot naths and consequently very rough. The usual beautiful hill and valley scenery is the sea side is a small though broad bund to be seen en route and on getting to the on which facing the Harbour are the chief | village a glorious view of the deep bay of Omaia with its picturesque and beautifully three streets bordered by residences and wooded islands is obtained, 'The villagers' places of business, while the right hand side are generally very civil and will provide you with dinner after Japanese fashion with the colourless tea or "saki" as a beverage for a very few itziboos.

Another ivery favourite ride is to the charming little spot among the hills called Canal is crossed by a small bridge and on Epunga where there are some nursery gardens in which rare specimens of Japanese

plants are obtainable. Opposite the English settlement on the western side of the Bay is the factory of ty. On the hills behind it is situated with Acunora superintended by. Dutch Enthe Prussian and Portuguese the English gineers, but where the whole of the work is A great proof of the inferior lability of

the Japanese and their readiness to adopt gether or making many machines but are able to execute work that would prove no discredit to an European workshop. It is Near this is the Russian Concession which situation and possesses no buildings or mercantile houses, being simply used as a sanitarium for the Russian fleet, and with it we will conclude our list of places to be seen as the remainder of the neighbourhood possesses so many attractions of scenery that it would be difficult to individualize one of them, and whichever way the visitor turns his steps he will find fresh beauties. Indoing so however let him remember one thing, and that is that though many foreigners are careless in this respect and pooh pooh the idea of danger, it is still the wisest course to carry arms in Japan! for while there are hostile princes in the country and drunken Yakonins on the high way who know these princes will do all they can to protect them, so long will there be a danger of a repetition of those murders which have made the neighbourhood of the settlements places of terrible notoriety. The trouble of looking to the caps of your revolver and wearing it convenient to hand instead of as is too frequently done carrying it at the back, is very slight, and though you may still be cut down treacherously you at any rate have done all in prepara-

tion you could do. The Temperature of Nagasaki is of course variable, but the extremes are never great owing to the presence of the Japan stream which sweeps the whole southern portion of the groups, and though the thermometer has shown in August a heat of over 90°, the nights are nevertheless much cooler, and the effects of the midday sun never painfully oppressive, are thereby avoided. The rainy season commences about May and lasts for about six weeks during which time of course there are frequent intermissions of fine weather and the rest of the year with the exception of August which is unsettled is generally gloriously fine while the North Westerly winds come in with November and with occasional snow storms give one a . taste of winter and the pleasures of the

The trade may be said to be steadily on the increase, and a more direct communication with the West seems to be commencing as vessels frequently come straight from and load for London. The chief articles Import are Manufactured Goods. Metals and Mixed Merchandise, but arms can only be sold according to the treaty to the Japanese Government or to foreignes, while the Chinese import native medicines and drugs. The export trade is of course greater than the import, and tea, silk, coal, vegetable wax, gall nuts, and articles for China such as dried fish, sea slugs, Beaweed, peas, and beans, now fill the holds of more vessels in one year than ever left the port of Nagasaki during the two centuries previous to the treaty of 1858.

And let us hope the Japanese will themselves see and appreciate the benefits of this change, and will with a nearer intercourse with foreigners better understand the exigencies of their position. Their policy of seclusion is gone for ever, for the footing in the country is gained now not merely by one nation but by many, while the comparative nearness of the western world owing to steam navigation and telegraphy, and the presence of powerful fleets will ever prevent such scenes as the Massacres: at Paffenburg and Simabana or the shutting up of any country for its own selfish interests to the detriment of other nations in the world.

SUSPENSION OF THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK.

(From the Englishman's Overland Mail:) The news received by telegram yesterday. announcing the suspension of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, is certainly the most disastrous that has reached us during the

present monetary crisis. Rumours had been prevalent for some weeks past that the Bank was in a precarious position, but it was hoped that these rumours were only the offspring of a great but indiscrimanate panic. The sad intelligence flashed by the wires yesterday confirms, unfortunately, these classes must entail deep and widevery common that like the crowd we soon | ton Peto, speculation in Iron purchases. have drawn certain conclusions as to the millions sterling. The paid-up capital is morality of the pleople hardly borne out by £1,500,000, with power, to call other a closer intimacy with them, for as "For- £1,500,000 or £3,000,000. The Bank has tune "says "the practice (of promiscuous Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

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kong, Sydney, Melbourne, Paris and Edinburgh. We fear that years must elapse before the assets can be gathered together. So far as the Calcutta and Bombay Management of recent years is concerned there is little room for censure. If it be true that the Calcutta Branch is under large advances | 1872 on Indigo concerns, we hope that arrangements may be made to carry them on for a time, so as to secure the outlay on this year's crop But we fear that the Bank's failure will injuriously affect those who are intimately connected with Indigo Estates and dependent on the Agra Bank for assistance. The distress which will be caused by the suspension of this Bank can hardly be over-estimated. . It will take many years to wipe out the misery which this sad failure must entail. Perhaps, some re-assuring news may come from England, but at present there can be no doubt that we are standing in the shadow of a great misfor-

THE SAME.

It will be seen from the High Court reports which we publish this morning, that the Advocate General has obtained an order from Mr. Justice Phear that the Calcutta Branch of the Agra and Masterman's Bank be wound up by the Court, and that the present Acting Manager, Mr. Cochrane, has been appointed as provisional liquidator, furnishing security to the amount of Rs. 50,000. This will enable parties, who have securities with the Bank, to release the same after paying the Bank's lien upon | the safe custody of the goods, so long as | such lights, bouys or beacous as may be tor is to be paid into an account which will all the precautions necessary to render them of the approaches to the said Ports. be opened with the Bank of Bengal, but insurable against fire. When the owner or against which the liquidator will have no importer wishes to remove the goods from power to draw. The arrangement proposed by the advocate General and sanctioned by | by the Tariff, but if he should wish to rethe Court, was necessary in order to free the numerous securities the Bank holds against certain advances, and will be so far a relief to the parties concerned.

There are no means of realising yet the full extent of the disasters to which this great failure must give rise. We shall doubtless hear soon enough of the heavy losses which have fallen upon shareholders and depositors in the Mofussil, but the most bitter tidings will be those which each succeeding mail from Europe will carry here. We shall hear of veteralis of both the Services having lost the hard-earned savings of years - years spent under the heat, the weariness and all the drawbacks of an Indian climate, in order that at length there might be enough in the Agra Bank to secure a competence and thankful rest in England. In one fell swoop the result of this toil of years has been carried away, and many au old soldier will be left in the evening of life to fight against those cruel enemiesdisease and want. But sad as will be the case of many who had hoped, after years of exile, to enjoy a happy independence in their native land, there will be a sadder picture to comtemplate; and that is the fate of those poor widows and orphans who are solely dependent upon the property which they hold in shares of the Bank. Not only will their late incomes be swept away, but as shareholders they will be liable for all further calls. Many a household where sorrow never entered, has its shadow upon the threshold now. It is terrible to think of the wide-spread misery that inevitably must accrue from this disaster. Great'as was the ruin occasioned in India years ago by the failures of the great Agency Houses -the North-Western and the Union Bank -it will have been as nothing in magnitude, we fear, to that which has now been brought about by the suspension of the Agra Bank .- Ibid, June 16.

THE JAPANESE CONVENTION.

The Representatives of Great Britain, France, the United States of America, and tive Governments identical instructions for the modification of the Tariff of Import and Export duties contained in the Trade Regulations annexed to the Treaties concluded by the aforesaid Powers with the Japanese Government in 1858, which modification is provided for by the VIIth of those Regu- ties. lations:---

And the Japanese Government having given the said Representatives, during their visit to Osaka in November 1865, a written engagement to proceed immediately to the Revision of the Tariff in question, on the general basis of a duty of five per cent on the value of all articles Imported or Exported :-

And the Government of Japan being desirous of affording a fresh proof of their wish to promote trade and to cement the friendly relations which exist between their country and foreign nations :-

His Excellency Midzuno Idzumi no Kami, a member of the Gorojin and a Minister of Foreign Affairs has been furnished by the Government of Japan, with the necessary powers to conclude with the Representatives of the above named four Powers, that is to say :-Of Great Britain.

Sir Harry S. Parkes, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Britannie Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan. Of France.

Monsieur Loui Roches, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Ho nour, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of the French in Japan. Of the United States of America. A. L. C. Portman, Esquire, Charge

d'Affaires ad interim. And of Holland Mousieur Dirk de Graeff van Polsbrock, Knight of the Order of the Netherlands

Lion, Political Agent and Consul General of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands. The following Convention comprising Twelve Articles.

ARTICLE I.

The contracting Parties declare in the between Japan and the aforesaid Powers, Camlets, Dutch . names of their respective Sovereigns that and with the special arrangements made by they accept, and they hereby do formally accept as pinding on the subjects of their respective Governments and the citizens of their respective countries, the Tariff hereby established and annexed to the present convention.

This Tariff is substituted not only for the original tariff attached to the Treaties concluded with the above named four Powers. but also for the special Conventions and arrangements relative to the same Tariff. which have been entered into at different dates up to this time between the Governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States, on one side and the Japanese Government on the other.

the port of Kanagawa (Yokohama) on the their country in manner, provided for in first day of July next, and in the ports of Article X of the present convention, without Nagasaki and Hakodadi on the first day of being subject to higher taxation by the Jathe following month.

ARTICLE II.

The Tariff attached to this convention being incorporated from the date of its signature in the Treaties concluded between Japan and the abovenamed four powers, is subject to revision on the first day of July

Two years however, after the signing of the present convention, any of the contracting parties, on giving six months' notice to the others may claim a readjustment of the duties on Tea and Silk on the basis of five per cent on the average value of these articles, during the three years last preceding. On the demand also of any of the contracting parties, the duty on timber may be changed from an ad valorem to a specific rate six months after the signature of this convention.

ARTICLE HIL

The Permit fee hitherto levied under the VIth Regulation attached to the abovenamed Treaties, is hereby abolished. Permits for the landing or shipment of cargo will be required as formerly, but will hereafter be issued free of charge.

ARTICLE IV.

On the first day of July next at the Port of Kanagawa (Yokohama) and on and from the first day of October next at the Ports of Nagasaki and Hakodadi, the Japanese Government will be prepared to warehouse imported goods on the application of the importer or owner, without payment of duty. The Japanese will be responsible for The money received by the liquida- they remain in their charge, and will adopt | necessary to render secure the navigation the warehouse he must pay the duties fixed export them, he may do so without payment of duty. Storage charges will in either case be paid on delivery of the goods. The amount of these charges, together with the regulations necessary for the management of the said Warehouses will be established by the common consent of the

contracting parties. ARTICLE V.

All articles of Japanese production may be conveyed from any place in Japan to the Ports open to foreign trade free of any tax or transit duty other than the usual tolls levied equally on all traffic for the seals, maintenance of roads or navigation.

ARTICLE VI. In conformity with those articles of the | dred and sixty-six. treaties concluded between Japan and For- [L.S.] lation of foreign coin at its corresponding and and weight in native coin of the same descrip- [L.S.] tion, dollars have hitherto been received at | Ministre Plenipotentiaire de S. M. L'Emthe Japanese Custom house in payment of pereur des Francais, au Japan. duties at their weight in Boos, (commonly | L.S.] of three hundred and eleven boos per hun- in Japan. dred dollars. The Japanese Government [L.S. D. DE GRAEFF VAN POLSBROEK. being, however, desirous to alter this prac- Politick Agent en Consul General der Neder tice, and to abstain from all interference in landen in Japan. the exchange of native for foreign coin, and [L.S.] being also anxious to meet the wants both of native and foreign commerce by securing an adequate issue of native coin, have already determined to enlarge the Japanese Mint so as to admit of the Japanese Government exchanging into native coin of the same intrinsic value, less only the cost of coinage, at the places named for this purpose, all foreign coin or bullion in gold or silver that may at any time be tendered to them by foreigners or Japanese. It being essential, however, to the execution of this measure, that the various Powers with whom Japan has concluded Treaties should first consent to modify the stipulations in those Treaties which relate to the currency, the Japanese Goverment will at once propose to those Powers the adoption of the necessary Holland, having received from their respect modification in the said stipulations, and on receiving their concurrence will be prepared from the 1st of January 1868 to carry the above measure into effect.

The rates to be charged as the cost of coinage shall be determined hereafter by the common consent of the contracing par-

ARTICLE VII.

In order to put a stop to certain abuses and inconveniences complained of at the open Ports, relative to the transaction of Flints . business at the Custom-house, the landing and shipping of cargoes and the hiring of boats, coolies, servants, &c., the contracting parties have agreed that the Governor at each open port shall at once enter into negociations with the foreign Consuls with a view to the establishment, by mutual consent, of such regulations as shall effectually put an end to these abuses and inconveniences and afford all possible facility and security both to the operations of trade and to the transactions of individuals.

It is hereby stipulated that in order to protect merchandize from exposure to weather, these regulations shall include the covering in at each port of one or more of the landing places used by foreigners for

landing or shipping cargo. ARTICLE VIII.

Any Japanese subject shall be free to purchase either in the open Ports of Japan or abroad, every description of sailing br steam-vessel intended to carry either passengers or cargo; but ships of war may only be obtained under the authorization of the Japanese Government.

All foreign vessels purchased by Japanese subjects shall be registered as Japanese vessels on payment of a fixed duty of three boos per ton for steamers and one boo per ton for sailing vessels. The tonnage of each vessel shall be proved by the Foreign Register of ships which shall be exhibited through the Consul of the party interested, on the demand of the Japanese Authorities, and shall be certified by the Consul as authentic.

ARTICLE IX. In conformity with the Treaties concluded

the Envoys of the Japanese Government in their note to the British Government, of the 6th June 1862, and in their note to the French Government of 6th of October of the same year, all the restrictions on trade, and intercourse between foreigners and Japanese alluded to in the aforesaid notes. have been entirely removed, and proclamations to this effect, have already been pub-

lished by the Government of Japan. The latter, however, do not hesitate to declare that Japanese merchants and traders of all classes are at liberty to trade directly. and without the interference of Government officers, with foreign merchants, not only at the open ports of Japan, but also in all Ro-The new Tariff shall come into effect in reign countries on being authorised to leave panese Government than that levied on the velling Baggage.

native trading classes of Japan in their ordinary transactions with each other. And they further declare that all Daimios or persons in the employ of Daimios are free to visit on the same conditions any foreign country, as well as all the open Ports of Japan, and to trade there with foreigners as

they please, without the interference of any Japanese officer, provided always they submit to the existing Police regulations and to the payment of the established

ARTICLE X. All Japanese subjects may ship goods to boo per ton for Sailing vessels.

or from any open Port in Japan or to and from the Ports of any Foreign Power either in vessels owned by Japanese or in the vessels of any nation having a Treaty with Japan. Furthermore, on being provided with Passports through the proper Department of the Government in the manner specified in the Proclamation of the Japanese Government dated the twenty third day of May, 1866, all Japanese subjects may travel to any foreign country for purposes of study or trade. They may also accept employment in any capacity on board the vessels of any nation having a Treaty

Japanese in the employ of foreigners may obtain Government passports to go abroad on application to the Governor of any open

ARTICLE XI. The Government of Japan will provide all the Ports open to Foreign trade, with

ARTICLE XII. The Undersigned being of opinion that it is unnessary that this Convention should be submitted to their respective Governments, for ratification, before it comes into operation, it will accordingly take effect on

eight hundred and sixty six. Each of the Contracting Parties having the approval of his Government to the Convention shall make known the same to the others and the communication in writing of this approval shall take the place of a formal

and from first day of July, one thousand

exchange of Ratifications. In witness whereof the above named Plentipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto their

Done at Yedo in the English, French, Dutch, and Japanese languages this twentyfifth day of June one thousand eight hun-

HARRY S. PARKES, eign Powers which stipulate for the circu- Her Britanic Majesty's Envoy Extraordininister Plenipotentiary in Japan. LEON ROCHES.

A. L. C. PORTMAN. called Itcheboos), that is to say, at a rate | Charge d' Affairs a. i. of the United States,

MIDZUNO IDZUNI NO KAMI,

IMPORTS.—CLASS I. Canvas and Cotton duck, 10 yds. Cotton, Raw 100 catties, Cotton, Manufactures

Shirtings, grey, white, and twilled white, spotted or figured; drills and jeans; white brocades; T-Cloths, cambrics, muslins, lawns, dimities quiltings, cot-All the above goods dyed, printed cottons, chintzes,

and furnitures :-4 not exceeding 34 in. wide 10 yds. D exceeding 46 Taffachelass not exceeding 31 in. exceeding 31 inches, and not

exceeding 43 inches. Fustians -as Cotton Velvets. Velveteeus-Satins, Satinets and Cotton damasks, not exceeding 40 inches Ginghams, not exceeding 31 inches

Handkerchiefs, per dozen Cotton Yarn, plain and dyed per 100 catties . Glass, Window, box of 100 sq. ft.

Rhinoceros Horns 100 catties Ivory Elephants teeth all qualities 15 Linen all qualities, 10 yds. . Matting floor, roll of 40 yds.

METALS. opper and Brass in slabs, sheets 100 catties Yellow metal Muntz, do. Sheath-Iron manufactured, rod, bars, nails Kentlidge Spelter and Zinc Tin Plates, box not exceeding 90 Quicksilver, 100 catties Rattans Sandal Wood Sapan Wood White. Candy and Loaf Tobacco 100 catties

Woollen manufactures, broad habit, medium, narrow, not exceeding 34 inches 10 yards. Not exceeding 55 Exceeding 55 Spanish Stripes Cassimeres, flannels, long ells English Lastings, crape lastings and worsted crapes, Merinos and all other woollen goods not classed under A not exceeding 34 in.

B exceeding 34 in. Woollen and cotton mixtures not exceeding 34 exceeding 34 Blankets and horsecloths 10 cat . Woollen Yarn, plain and dyed . 10 00

CLASS II. — (DUTY FREE GOODS.) All animals used for food or draught. Anchors, Chain, Cables, Coal, Foreign clothing not being articles named in this tariff. Gold and Silver, coined and uncoined, Grain, Flour, Saltpetre, Printed Books, Salt Meat, Tar Pitch, Tea-lead and Tra-

CLASS III .- (PROHIBITED.) Opium.

CLASS IV .- (SUBJECT TO AD VALOREM. Numerous articles as: Arms, Watches and Clocks, Cutlery, Gold and Silver Lace Jewellry, Wines and Spiritous Liquors and other unenumerated goods.

NOTE.

According to the VIII article of the Convention of Yedo, a duty will be charged on the sale of foreign vessels to Japanese of three boos per ton for Steamers, and one

EXPORT TARIFF.

1	Coal,	pe	r 100	cat	ties	0
	Cotton (raw) .			* :		2
1	Coir,		"	-	1,000	. 0
	Hemp,	2	73	1	**	2
• :	Iron (Japanese)	•	77		"	ō
	Singlass,	• •	7.3		37	2
i	Oil (Fish)	240	22		77	õ
		·	13		33	_
1	-,, (Seed)		12		37	1.
	Rags,		27		37	0
	Seaweed (uncut)	29	4	17	0
	(cut)	-	13		33	0
	Seed (Rape)		39:		33 1	0
j	", Sesamum,		22		,,	0
	SiLK-			17,		20 4
į	Raw and throw		22		33	75
L	Tama or Dupion	ni,	13		33'	20
	Noshi or skein,		17		1.7	7
ļ	Floss,		33			20
	Cocoons, pierce	d.			**	. 7
	unpiero		27			12

Quality known as Baricha when exported from Nagasaki only, 100 catties,..... Cobacco Leaf. Cut or prepared,

Waste Silk and

Waste Cocoons,

Silk Worms' Eggs, sheet

Wax, Vegetables, . CLASS II .- (DUTY FREE GOODS.) Gold and Silver coined, Gold Silver and Copper uncoined of Japanese production,

to be sold only by the Japanese Government at public auction. CLASS III.—(PROHIBITED GOODS.) Rice Paddy, Wheat and Barley flour

made from the above. Saltpetre. CLASS IV .- GOODS SUBJECT TO AN AD-VALOREM DUTY OF 5% TO BE CALCULATED

ON THEIR MARKET VALUE. Bainboo ware, Copper utensils of all kinds. Charcoal, Ginseng, and unenumerated drugs, horns (deer) young or soft, Mats and Matting. Silk dresses, Manufactures or Embroideries, Timber and other unenumerated articles.

RULES.

Rule 1. - Unenumerated Imports if mentioned in the Export List shall not pay duty under that list, but shall be passed advalorem, and the same rule shall apply to any unenumerated exports that may be named

in the Import list. Rule 2.—Foreigners resident in Japan, and the crews or passengers of foreign ships, shall be allowed to purchase such supplies of the G ain or Flour named in the list of Exports, as they may require for their own consumption, but the usual shipping permit must be obtained from the Custom House, before any of the aforesaid grain or Flour

can be shipped to a foreign vessel, Rule 3.—The Catty mentioned in this Tariff is equal to one pound and a third English avoirdupois weight The yard is the English measure of three feet, the Eng lish foot being the eighth of an inch larger than the Japanese Kani shaku. The boo is a silver coin weighing not less than 134 grains Troy weight and containing not less than nine parts pure silver and not more than one part of alloy.

HIGH COURT

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION JUNE 15, 1866.

(Before the How ble Mr Justice Phear.) IN THE MATTER OF "THE INDIAN COM-PANIES' ACT, 1866" AND OF THE AGRA

AND MASTERMAN'S BANK, LIMITED. The Addocute-General moved for an order that the Agra and Masterman's Bank be wound up by the Court. The case was peculiar, as the Company was not registered in Culcutta but in England under the English Companies' Act, 1863. Still the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866 contemplates. the winding-up of such a Company. In Part VIII., Sec. 213, rules are laid down for the winding-up of Unregistered Companies, and it is clear that the Unregistered Companies contemplated by the Act are Companies not registered under this Act. The words of the Act are -"any Partner Association, or Company, except Railway Companies incorporated by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General of Iudia in Council, consisting of more than seven members, and not registered under this Act, and hereinafter included under the term Unregistered Company. may be wound up under this Act, &c. This further appeared from Section 217, which contemplates Unregistered Companies having no power to sue or be sued in a common name as included in this por-

registered Company may be wound up are set forth in Section 213, Clause 3, it may be done when the Company has ceased to carry on business, when it is unable to pay its debts, or when the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that it should pay its debts. The only limitation on charging the Bank's lien. winding-up is that the Company must be wound up by the Court, and not voluntarily or subject to the supervision of the

F. A. Goodenough and T. Hamilton Ro- gal to the official liquadator's account binson, and the Manager of the Bank in Calcutta, Mr S. Cochrane. The petition set forth that the Bank was formerly established by Royal Charter on May 29th. 1857; that it was registered under 7 and 8. Vict. C. 113 (English Joint Stock Banks' Trustees. Act,) and that under and by virtue of a special Act obtained from Parliament in certain proportions, &c.; that the large majority of Shareholders were persons residing in the United Kingdom, its principal office being in London, where the Head Board of Direction was: that the Articles

legram had been received on the morning a security for Rs. 50,000. It is very diffiof the 14th (instant) by the Manager in cult to get a larger security immediately. Calcutta from the Head Office in London and if some one is not appointed, there will

most of the loans are not due, and if other- ties. wise could only be realised at enormons

cutta Branch only, that alone being in the you will soon find an official liquidator. jurisdiction of the High Court of Calcutta leaving the Company to apply, if it had not already applied, to the Courts at Madras, Bombay, Lahore, and Agra for a similar within Clause 3, Section 213 of the Act.

he would like to consider what power the the Bank has a lien.

50 Court had in the case. 75 to be wound up voluntarily.

in this country?

words "principal place of business" did not go so far as that, but merely meant the principal place of business in British India. There might be some inconvenience if the Company at home had taken advantage of THE PINE PLAINS OF LONG ISLAND. the English Act, for the orders of the Court of Chancery would apply to the Branch here.

Phear. J.—No doubt so far as that Court acts in harmony with this we must endeaany of the creditors?

to the prejudice of others.

say as to that ?

constitution of the Company?

Phear, J .-- You may take an order as regards the Calcutta Branch. My view is that the Agra and Masterman's Bank is a "Partnership, Association, or Company, not a Railway Company, &c.," and not reconstitute an Unregistered Company carrying on business within any part of British India a separate Company in that part of India where it has a principal place of business. I must, therefore, treat the Calcutta Branch of Agra and Masterman's

to carry on business, and that it is unable to pay its debts. Application Granted An objection was made by the Registrar as to the form of the Affidavit in support

of the petition. The petition referred expressly to the Telegram, &c., and the Afridavit merely stated generally that the petition was true to the best of the deponent's knowledge and belief. It was objected that the Affidavit should refer specially to the Telegrams, &c. Mr. Justice Phear said the objection was valid, and directed the exhibits to be expressly referred to in the Affidavit which was accordingly done."

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT AND THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK, LIMITED.

Later in the day the Advocate General moved under Section 116 of the Joint Companies. Act for the appointment of provipaying their balances.

quidators judges of the liens. This application was based upon a peti- if there is any doubt, for their own pro- uneducated country people who have betion under the Company's seal, and signed tection they will not pay. All monies re- come rich. I have noticed the agreeable and verified by the local Directors, Messrs | ceived should be paid to the Bank of Ben- absence of this twang among the people Phear, J.—If the liquidators are to re-

ceive monies, they must give some security. The Advocate General.—The persons we propose as liquidators are connected with the Bank as Manager or Directors and Phear, J.—But the cause of this applica-

tion is the failure of the subject of their trust or charge. The Advocate General .- Yes, but no fault is attributed to the management or direc-

appoint Agencies and Local Boards of or the amount of securities deposited with flames will not cross even a very narrow Management; that they had Branches at the Bank? I do not think as a matter of cutting. This land is easily cultivated, and Paris, Sydney, Melbourne and China, and principle I can appoint liquidators however although it needs high manuring, unlike in India, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, temporarily without their giving security. | cold clayed soils, it takes kindly to enrich-

Agra, Lahore, and Kurrachee; that a Te- | The Advocate General. - They could give as follows :- "The Directors have been be great losses incurred. Will the Court compelled to stop payment. I lose the make an order appointing provisional liqui-Bank. 6th June, 8 P.M.;" that, therefore, dators, to be discharged, if they do not give the Bank, was not opened for business at | what the Court deems sufficient security. the usual hour yesterday morning, the 14th | within the week? The difficulty, so far as instant, and had remained closed ever money to be received is concerned, might since; that there are now at call and on be got over by giving the liquidators power current account (22) lakhs, on fixed deposits only to give receipts countersigned by the due at various dates (42) lakhs, on mort- Bank of Bengal, granting no authority to gages of the block and crop of various draw against it without the order of the Indigo concerns in Bengal and Tirhoot, Court. Or I will ask the Court to limit which concerns are carried on by advances | the power of the figuidators to bringing and Boos. Cts. from the Bank, (70) lakhs the realization defending actions and receiving monies due. of which at present would be impossible as without giving power to deliver up securi-

> Phear, J .- In that case I don't think any security would be necessary, it being un-On these facts the Judge was asked to derstood that the monies are to be paid to grant an order to wind up the Company by the account of the official liquidator's acthe Court, in so far as regarded the Cal- count at the Bank of Bengal, I suppose The Advocate General.-Yes, we ask for provisional liquidators only for a few days.

until further news is received from England. The Advocate General proceeded, however. order in regard to the Branches in their to ask for the following order, on the ground respective jurisdictions. The fact of the that so many people would be put to the Bank having been closed, and the Company greatest inconvenience if they could not not being able to pay its debts, brought it obtain their securities to raise money thereon. He asked that power be extended to Phear. J. said, if the order were granted, the Manager (Mr Cochrane) to pay out seit might turn out that the Company was curities to the holders of them on their bacarrying on its business in London. The lances being paid, two Directors (Messes affidavit contained sufficient to satisfy the Goodenough and Hamilton Robinson) giv. Court, coming from the source it did, but ing security to the amount of Rs. 50,000, as it was the first application of the kind | that he will not deliver up any on which

Phear, J .- I think I may safely make The Advocate General said he should pro- that order. Then Mr Cochrane will be the 75 bably have materials to-morrow to shew provisonal liquidator, with power to bring that the Company had applied in London and defend suits, to receive monies, and to hand over securities to their holders on the Phear J., referring to the 213th Section Bank's lien being discharged. All monies of the Act, said-Did it not apply to an | to be paid into the Bank of Bengal, to the Unregistered Company whose head office or official liquadator's account; but no power principal place of business was somewhere is given to draw against them. Messra Goodenough and Hamilton Robinson to be The Advocate General submitted that the bound as securities for Mr Cochrane to the amount of Rs. 50,000.

(From the Spectator, May 12.) Fire Island Inlet, April 20, 1866.

The place at which I date my letter is probably as uninteresting a spot as could vour to carry out its orders. Certainly for | be found in the habitable part of the earth. the purposes of winding up, the Act seemed | As lonely too, and apparently as remote to consider the branch as a separate Com- from all the modern inconveniences of cipany. Is this motion made on notice to vilization. And yet I am but three hours from New York, on the south side of Long The Advocate General said, no notic had Island, which, as I have mentioned before, been given. The great object of this ap- stretches away from New York a hundred plication was to prevent any creditor miles eastward. The railway which bisects taking steps with regard to his own claims | the narrow island lengthwise passes within five miles of this place, at which distance Phear, J .- Is this not an application to there is a station called Thompson's, but wind up voluntarily? What does the Act | who Thompson is or was I cannot tell. This railway, after leaving a large village The Advocate General referred to the 4th | called Jamaica, which is only ten miles part of the Act, Section 145, shewing that | from the western or New York end of the there was a substantial difference between island, enters upon the Great Pine Plains. an application to be wound up by the As is usual in such cases, the name has the Court, which was the present application, plural form, but the thing is single, and and an application for a voluntary wind- | also singular. It is one vast plain sixty thiles long and about seven wide, any one Phear. J .- Have you any evidence of the acre of which is the exact counterpart of any other. As you look from the windows The Advocate General. - There are the of the car on either side, before, behind, Articles of Association and the Special Act you see as far as the eye can reach a dead level, so flat that it seems to have been rolled, and this is thickly covered with a growth of scrub-oak only about as high as a man's knee, among which are sparsely scattered dwarf pines from six to ten feet high. No houses appear near the railway, gistered within the meaning of Section 213 | except at the stopping places, which are at of Act X of 1866, and as such is carrying intervals of from three to six miles. You on business within the jurisdiction of this see by the railway cutting that the soil is Court. Clause 1 of that Section seems to very light and gravelly, and as it is very as a separate Company for this purpose. There is no doubt as to its having ceased

light in colour as well as in substance, the narrow roads, which stretch away in right lines through what would be the underbrush, if there were any trees above it, look like chalk marks upon a black board. You soon get weary of a prospect which is as monotonous as a desert or the sea in a dead calm, and turn to your book; for as to your twenty or thirty fellow passengers, you see only the backs of the heads of those who sit before you, as those who sit behind you only see the back of yours. You get out to stretch your legs at a station, and find a small cluster of little square, formless houses, neat and cheerless, comfortable doubtless inside, but most forbidding in their bare and sharp-edged newness with out. If you step upon the track and look along it, you find in real life an example of the vanishing point in perspective. So perfectly straight and level is the road, that the two lines of rails, only four feet apart. stretch directly out before you, converging inappreciably until they become one to your eye upon the horizon. It was my first sight of the Pine Plains, and I must say that never was my eye so wearied with monotony. What a desert may be I do not know, but eyen a prairie rolls. After thirty miles of the rail I take, not a stagecoach, but a stage-waggon, a long, flat, shallow vehicle on four wheels, with wooden sional liquidators to Agra and Masterman's springs, six hard sling seats, holding two Bank, Limited, firstly, because bills were each, besides the driver's, a flat top like a falling due every hour, as to which the black awning supported by hickory rods, Bank has to give notice and present; se- and drawn by two white horses, which ere The circumstances under which an Un- condly, that there were continual application the journey is over transfer no small part tions to give up securites to depositors on of their coats to those of the passengers. Of these there are only two besides myself. The Advocate General said that he did not | They live in this part of the world, and ask for permanent liquidators to be appoint- after a little commonplace that among us ed, with power to carry on business or to all, the two fall into conversation about sell, but only for provisional liquidators | their own affairs, and their talk is of potabe wound up. In Clause 4 of the same with power to bring and defend suits, and toes, turnips, and cauliflower. I was Section, it is explained when an Unregis- to give receipts for money paid and to de- struck by the purity of their English, and tered Company shall be deemed unable to liver up securities to depositors on dis- the entire absence of that sharp nasal tone which is generally the mark with us at once Phear, J.—That will be making the li- of New England origin and, to a certain degree, of uneducated rusticity, and which The Advocate General.—True, but they is therefore heard so often in fine houses 111 will know pretty well what their lien is, and our Eastern cities, which are filled with generally here, which, as they are a community of small farmers and fishermen, I am at a loss to account for. We drove on through the plains over a road so narrow. that the twigs of scrub-oak brushed the wheels on both sides as we passed, and as there were no fences to be seen, it seemed as if we were driving over a path through some vast and desolate domain. The main road is, however, wider. We passed two places where fire had left its mark, for the dry bush upon these plains not unfrequently takes fire and burns until the flames are Phear, J.-Can you give any idea of the stopped by a road, the shrub being so low of Association empowered the Company to amount likely to pass through their hands, that unless there is a very high wind the

moist, southwes have no limition acre, and woul country to own drive of the mile but four houses, distance, and but followed the toad that we were cut with cirrization houses, light, squ saw that sbourd the tulegrants po was probablysan land was worksil nouncing Antertai though wifereshe guess, for there w seen, nor was the or outwork of an square lights dr clearing. Hungin we came Bahneast "E. Cherou, Fre mot another thun At the Fillage, beyogd, wagar e village street, liel with the prouti houses, many of ered with pedar s aurrounded with At the door of th ing inn, which landlord (tantis t guest-al wery ra country. He is a ed, healthy-lined fifty, but who te evening that fit is to take hold of turedly, for he is age, however, al sl f take hold " af n one long low ro and low, and main feet highwin Bine his wife, deccht ed apron, But we the good people. mild-manuered da wear silk glang in ly deduct of insurof them would st t ey यो एक की राहित श that wharing kilk s leak English Frit ty of avecus that can be said to he : tention only is i mess. It was aft rived, and assil : prople I stildally a gune atigingpir ed by a p werful two, however, I d er setting the dah ed aroundingin flung the newy had Fodttee Lth an instant for my room, Rudwhe and taking my h me the war, - a w supper, fish and before | were it t sight of Are Min other comprisole two acome at his From the strer, the milk-Mil Th ple at tade all p tives" expitetwo from a mange o pect to levia the bolta the ip there is local (very much anore pardon, fo dian r I noticed wasyou ing at leash the dined oppostero: tou, and vaos I at leisure 📆 the was an exelition not in intel dence, I had the Zahire ton. I ex tod in a large to sporti cent, for I I Amsterdama big th Yankees. of the Duth tha necticut casse sive sau, as they caned ly that the tre original seeled; I believe, generally traces of the Duty even in the reno There exists howe farmhouses reuma and unmitigated D The chief of these disposition to fad in ing and living kee farmer who A neighbour of h Dutch family, kno mer folk go, asked sand dollars fit tainly he would len her well enough to be in need of Ba

into a little inquiry

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what she had won

at home."

She though sli

up stairs in Annt

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Upon examilation

was found to the

under the hed thir

ocate General .- They could give for Rs. 50,000. It is very diffi t a larger security immediately. e one is not appointed, there will osses incurred. Will the Court der appointing provisional liquibe discharged, if they do not give. Court deems sufficient security week? The difficulty, so far as be received is concerned, might by giving the liquidators power ve receipts countersigned by the Bengal, granting no authority to ast it without the order of the I will ask the Court to limit of the liquidators to Bringing and actions and receiving monies due. ving power to deliver up securi-

.-In that case I dou't think any ould be necessary, it being unnat the monies are to be paid to t of the official liquidator's ache Bank of Bengal. I suppose on find an official liquidator. cocate General.—Yes, we ask for liquidators only for a few days. er news is received from England ocate General proceeded, however. he following order, on the ground any people would be put to the convenience if they could not r securities to raise money there. sked that power be extended to er (Mr Cochrane) to pay out sethe holders of them on their bang paid, two Directors (Messrs gh and Hamilton Robinson) givty to the amount of Rs. 50,000, ill not deliver up any on which

ias a lien. J.—I think I may safely make Then Mr Cochrane will be the liquidator, with power to bring suits, to receive monies, and to securities to their holders on the i being discharged. All monies l into the Bank of Bengal, to the

uadator's account: but no power o draw against them. Messrs gh and Hamilton Robinson to be securities for Mr Cochrane to the Rs. 50,000, E PLAINS OF LONG ISLAND. om the Spectator, May 12.) re Island Inlet, April 20, 1866. ce at which I date my letter is as uninteresting a spot as could n the habitable part of the earth. too, and apparently as remote the modern inconveniences of ci-And yet I am but three hours York, on the south side of Long rich, as I have mentioned before, away from New York a hundred ward. The railway which bisects w island lengthwise passes within of this place, at which distance a station called Thompson's, but mpson is or was I cannot tell. ray, after leaving a large village maica, which is only ten miles western or New York end of the ters upon the Great Pine Plains. al in such cases, the name has the rm, but the thing is single, and lar. It is one vast plain sixty and about seven wide, any one ich is the exact counterpart of As you look from the windows on either side, before, behind, s far as the eye can reach a dead flat that it seems to have been ad this is thickly covered with a scrub-oak only about as, high as knee, among which are sparsely dwarf pines from six to ten feet o houses appear near the railway. the stopping places, which are at of from three to six miles. You e railway cutting that the soil is it and gravelly, and as it is very door as well as in substance, the oads, which stretch away in right ough what would be the underthere were any trees above it. chalk marks upon a black board. get weary of a prospect which is as ous as a desert or the sea in a dead d turn to your book; for as to enty or thirty fellow passengers, nly the backs of the heads of those efore you, as those who sit behind see the back of yours. You get retch your legs at a station, and all cluster of little square, formless neat and cheerless, comfortable inside, but most forbidding in e and sharp-edged newness withyou step upon the track and look you find in real life an example of ishing point in perspective. So straight, and level is the road, that ines of rails, only four feet apart. irectly out before you. converging iably until they become one to upon the horizon. It was my first the Pine Plains, and I must say ver was my eye so wearied with y. What a desert may be I do not out even a prairie rolls. After iles of the rail I take, not a stageout a stage-waggon, a long, flat, vehicle on four wheels, with wooden six hard sling seats, holding two sides the driver's, a flat top like a wuing supported by hickory rods, wn by two white horses, which ere ney is over transfer no small part coats to those of the passengers. there are only two besides myself. ve in this part of the world, and little commonplace that among us two fall into conversation about n affairs, and their talk is of potacurnips, and cauliflower. I was y the purity of their English, and re absence of that sharp nasal tone generally the mark with us at once England origin and, to a certain of uneducated rusticity, and which fore heard so often in fine houses in stern cities, which are filled with ted country people who have bech. I have noticed the agreeable of this twang among the people y here, which, as they are a com-

of small farmers and fishermen, I

loss to account for. We drove on

the plains over a road so narrow

e twigs of scrub-oak brushed the

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ere no fences to be seen, it seemed

were driving over a path through

ast and desolate domain. The main

however, wider. We passed two

where fire had left its mark, for the

sh upon these plains not unfrequent-

s fire and burns until the flames are

by a road, the shrub being so low

dess there is a very high wind the

will not cross even a very narrow

This land is easily cultivated, and

sh it needs high manuring, unlike

ayed soils, it takes kindly to enrich-

ment, and gives back with interest all, and other domestic concavities. It con- these schools would soon be self-supporting, produced here in great perfection. And put a part of it to present use, and to trust yet here lie the plains before you, seemingly the remainder to the keeping of a bank. uninhabited, needing only fire to clear . The incident was not characteristic of an them and make them ready for the plough, individual, but of a race—the Long Island within three hours of New York by waggon. Dutchmen, who are among the slowest, and rail, but unoccupied, and almost worth- thickest-headed, and most grasping of huless. For land has been sold here very man creatures They have almost disaprecently at four dollars an acre, and the peared before the Yankees by assimilation, demand even at that price is very small. and absorption, and in another generation Why this is I have not yet been able to will have vanished for ever. discover. At the village near, which is on an old sea-shore road, and on the farms

No. 1117.—July 12, 1866.]

along that road, land is worth 200 dollars

an acre. The land is the same exactly, for

any one shovelful of soil answers to any

other over the whole of the plain; and as

to distance from market, the cheaper land

lies nearer to the railway. If any of my

readers would like to come here and have

a farm within three hours of the third city

in the world, where farm, garden, and

dairy produce bring London prices, they

and low, and plainly wainscoated about four

feet high in pine. There sits my hostess.

his wife, decent in calico gown and check-

war silk than hun leads of those who dai-

ly flunt it in my eyes. I wish that some

can be said to be marked which attracts at-

tention only by its simplicity and natural-

rived, and as I sat chatting with the old

before were in the creek that runs up in

two abominations, hot bread and green tea.

the milk-jug. There are just a dozen peo-

ple at table, all plainly Yankees, and "na-

from a revenue cutter and myself. I ex-

the bolters disappear. On the contrary,

there is a good deal of pleasant chat, and

pardon, for I am not at home here, I know)

dined opposite to me last week in Washing-

at leisure in the parlour. He, however,

was an exception in this respect, although

I had the pleasure of meeting in Washing?

Ainsterdam, but they are almost of all them

traces of the Dutch rule have faded away.

even in the remotest parts of the island.

ton, and whom I found after dinner quite is to be filled up.

up stairs in Aunt Dederica's bed-room. ships on the Admiralty list that will never

A. YANKEE.

SEA APPRENTICES.

In the recent discussion, at the United

(From Mitchell's Maritime Register, May 12.)

Service Institution, upon the existing con-

dition of the Mercantile Marine, special re-

cription of men that are now taken on can have thousands of acres here which, board Merchant ships, more particularly in when cleare !, would cost them, only about the Oversea Trade: Since we last referred a guinea, an acre. The place is proverbially to this important subject, we have received healthy, too, and lies exposed to the soft. a number of communications from Shipmoist, south-west sea breeze. [Ment.-I owners and others, the general purport of have no land for sale here, don't own an which seems to be, that the remedy for the acre, and I would not live in such a flat existing state of things is to be found in a country to own the whole plain. I In our return to the compulsory Apprenticeship drive of five miles to the village we passed system. It is now several years since we but four houses, and saw no others in the first stated our views on this subject. We distance, and but for a telegraph line which have always felt, in common with the great followed the road, we might have supposed majority of the Interests we are identified that we were cut off from communication with, that the Shipowner, having been dewith civilization. Before one of these prived of all the protection he had enjoyed houses, little, square, wooden, and new, I previous to the repeal of the Navigation saw that a board was hanging upon one of Laws, and having been thrown unreservedthe telegraph posts. I supposed that it ly into competition with the foreigner, was was probably an advertisement, that the entitled to be relieved from all the burdens land was for sale, or perhaps a sign anand restrictions imposed upon him under monneing entertainment for man and beast, the former system, including the obligation though where the beast was to go I could not to carry Apprentices. We were not unoness, for there was not an outhouse to be aware that the abolition of the compulsory seen, nor was there fence, or garden patch, pprenticeship system would touch the or outwork of any bind-just the sharp, supply of Scamen at its source, but we sugsquare house, dropped there upon a little gested that the effect of that abolition might clearing. Imagine my astonishment, when be compensated for by the establishment we came abreast the board, at reading, of training ships, and the reluctance of "E. Chéron, French Tailor." There was Shipowners to take Apprentices overcome not another human habitation within a by increasing the stringency of the law governing their indentures. We had the sa At the village, only two miles and a half tisfaction of finding, subsequently, that the beyond, what a change! A broad well kept Commission appointed to consider the best village street, fields just ploughed, or green mode of mauning the Navy adopted our with the sprouting wheat, sung old farmviews respecting the training ship system, houses, many of them with their walls covand reported in favour of it, and that the ered with cedar shingles like a roof; and all recommendations of the Commission in surrounded with the signs of rustic comfort." this respect were endorsed by the Merchant At the door of the unpretending and invit- Shipping, Committee. There has always ing inu, which they will call a hotel, the been, and there is, considerable difference landlord stands to welcome me his solitary of opinion amongst the Shipping Interest guest-a very rare attention now in this on the subject of the Apprenticeship syscountry. He is a tall, strong, hard-featurtem-a great many of the Shipowners in ed, healthy-hued man, who seems about the Foreign Trade approving of the existing fifty, but who tells me in the course of the law, whilst those in the Coasting Trade a 1evening that it is "too late in life for him. vocate the compulsory system. The whole to take hold of anybody except good-nasubject was examined thoroughly by the turedly, for he is sixty-six." In spite of his Merchant Shipping Committee, though the age, however, I should not like to have him report contained no reference to it, proba-"take hold" of me. He leads me through bly on account of the conflict of opinion one long low room to another, also long amongst the witnesses examined. Among the suggestions made by those who were favourable to the voluntary employment of Apprentices, were several which it would edapron, but wearing gold spectacles, for | be difficult, if not impossible, to carry out. the good people are well do do, and the. For example, it was suggested that Govmid-minnered dame could better afford to ernment should pay a premium to Shipowners for each Apprentice employed and trained in the Service; that they should of them would spend the time and money be reimbursed in the event of their taking t my give to the art and mystery of getting more Apprentices than they required; and and wearing silk dresses, to learning to one witness asked that Shipowners who s reak English with the easy flow and puritook Apprentices should have a monopoly ty of accent that mark her speech, if that of the Colonial Trade. A proposal that no man should be shipped as an Able Seaman who could not produce a certificate that he mess. It was after six o'clock when I arhad served as a boy for three, four, or five years, was met, though, perhaps, not altopropie I suddenly heard what seemed to be gether disposed of, by the objection-that a game at ninepms in the next room play- a requirement of the sort would lead Seaed by a powerful bowler. In a moment or men to give the preference to foreign sertwo, however, I discoved that it was a waitvices, where no such condition would be er setting the table, and that as he stampimposed—as, for example, in the United ed around upon the uncovered boards and | States. The result of the investigation beflung the heavy plates upon the table, he | fore the Merchant Shipping Committee into had produced the sound which I took for | the working of the Apprenticeship system an instant for bowling. I asked to go to was, that a return to the compulsory law my room, and the landlord's son appeared, was considered impolitic, if not impossible, and taking my bag and umbrella showed and that the difficulty could only be effecme the way, -a most unusual service. For | tually solved by a comprehensive system of supper, fish and oysters, that a little while | training ships. Mr S. R Graves, at present member for Liverpool, was one of sight of the dining-room windows, with those who, though favourable to a return other comfortable creatures, but also with to the law of compulsory Apprenticeship, believed it could never be carried out, ex-From the latter, however, I take refuge in cent in connection with the training ship system, comprehensively organised. want (said Mr Graves), in place of having tives" except two young roughish officers | the vacuum of 10,000 boys filled from what you may call at most the refuse of society. pect to see the viands bolted in silence and that we may, in a comprehensive scheme, encourage respectable parents to send their lads to these training ships. But any sysvery much more deliberation than (I beg tem will be perfectly useless, in my opinion, unless, either by voluntary co-operation or I noticed in a young Englishman, belong- compulsory obligation, there is some bond ing at least to the educated classes, who to make the total number which is brought to s a in keeping with the total drain which

not in intelligence, to the Englishmen whom | under existing circumstances, be acquiesced in by the Shipowners, and ought not to be I expected to find the people here, imposed upon them, the solution of the in a large proportion at least, of Dutch des- | question at issue must be sought in the escent, for Long Island was a part of New | tablishment of training ships, and in the amendment of the law of Apprenticeship. Yankees. I had read the sore complaints In the year 1859 there were 21,849 Apprenof the Dutch that the English from ou. tices on the books of the department of the necticut came over to Long Island-Nas- Registrar-General of Seamen. In 1865 this sau, as they called it—and got on so rapid- number had fallen to 19,072, showing a dely that they threatened to supersede the crease in seven years of 2,777. This de-Original settlers; I did not know, nor is it crease, although by no means so great as it will not suffice for both purposes, it is probable I believe, generally known, how nearly all many unacquainted with the fact have supposed, is still a matter for serious consideration, and no time should be lost in arresting There exist, however, in some of the old a process which will in time extinguish the farmhouses remnants of pure Dutch blood | principal source for the supply of our Seaand unmitigated Dutch traits of character. men. A Correspondent, in one of the com-The chief of these is slowness and an in- munications above referred to, who is fadisposition to fail into modern ways of work- vourable to the compulsory system, says ther France is not bound to do something for the ing and living. A friend of mine, a Yan- 'a month at sea is better than years in bondholders, seeing that they subscribed the loans on kee farmer, who lives on the island, told school-ships." There is some truth in this me of a droll example of this old-fogyism. observation; but there can be no doubt A neighbour of his, a widow, of an old that training ships, properly organised and Dutch family, known to be wealthy as far- conducted, would produce a continuous mer folk go, asked him to lend her a thou- supply of boys, whom Owners and Shipsand dollars for a special purpose. Cer- masters would be glad to receive and to tainly he would lend it to her, but he knew give the preference. The few traning be in need of ready money, and this led well, although one, if not two, of them are into a little inquiry into her affairs, in the reformatories for young offenders, who are course of which she mentioned a legacy of not the class of boys whom Shipowners about 5,000 dols. in money, which had fal- might be expected to prefer. What seems len to her many years before. He asked to be required is, the establishment of one what she had done with it. "Oh! it was or more training ships at all the leading

Assuming, then, that a return to the com-

pulsory. Apprenticeship system would not

whether in manure or labour, that is spent sisted chiefly of silver coin, of various na- or, if not, Parliament would not, we are upon it. Wheat, Indian corn, and grass tions, most of which was many generations persuaded, refuse to make up the deficit, make good crops, but potatoes, turnips, and old. It was with some difficulty that the seeing that to keep up the supply of Seasmall fruits, strawberries and the like, are owner of this little treasure was induced to men, and prevent them degenerating, are questions which concern the nation at large quite as much as the Shipowners. As to the Apprenticethip law, the Shipowner complains that he has no inducement to take Apprentices, who may never complete their identures, and whom he is powerless to control or hold to their contracts. This is an evil inherent in the contract of Apprenticeship. It is one of those peculiar agreements by which a person under age is permitted by law to bind himself upon the general ground, as laid down by authority, that "if the agreement be for the benefit of the infant, it shall bind him," but that " he may elect to avoid the agreement at his full age, or even while under age, if it be manifestly for his benefit so to do.' If, therefore, the Shipowner is to be induced to take Apprentices, he should have some security that the latter will perform their ference was made to the growing scarcity of British Seamen, and to the inferior despart of the contract, and that he will not be left to make up the complement of his crew at an hour's notice, by reason of the desertion of his Apprentices. These are some of the thoughts suggested by the alleged scarcity of Seamen, and the existing condition of the Apprenticeship system. The questions involved are of great gravity, and, sooner or later, must be brought under the notice of Government and the Legislative; but not with a view to the reenactment of the compulsory Apprentice-

MISCELLANEOUS.

(From various Papers.) LAUGHABLE DELUSION .- There is a story going in North Staffordsbire (says the Mucclesfield Courier) that a famer in the direction of Leek, who had last some cows, was fully persuaded that he had himself been attacked by the epidemic. Forthwith he consulted his own medical man, who tried to laugh him out of the notion, but to no purpose. The farmer then went to an old well-known practitioner, who being a bit of a wag and seeing how matters were, entered minutely into the details of the case, expressed his concurrence with the patient's views, and told him e could cure him. He then wrote a prescription. s aied it up, and told the farmer to go to a certain druggist in the next portery town. The famer lost no time in going with the precription, but was somewhat starled when the druggist showed him the formual, which ran thus:-- "This man has got the cattle plague, take him into the back yard, and shoot him according to the Act of Parliament."

REMARKABLE HISTORY OF A TORPEDO BOAT.-General Maury's report of the defence of Mobile narrates the evenful history of a torpedo boat as follows:- "It was built of boiler iron, was about 35 feet long, and manned by a Crew of nine men. eight of whom worked the propeller by hand. The ninth steered the boat and regulated her movements below the surface of the water. She could be submerged at pleasure to any desired depth, or could be propelled upon the surface. In smooth still water her movements were exactly controlled, and her speed was about four knots. It was intended that she should approach any vessellying at achor, page under her keel, and drag a floating torpedo, which would explode on striking the side or bottom of the ship attacked. She could remain submerged more than half an hour without inconvenience to her Crew soon after arrival in Charleston, Lieutenant Payne, of the Confederate Navy, with eight others, voiuntrered to attack the Federal fleet with her. Whi preparing for their expedition the swell of a passing steamer caused the boat to sink suddenly, and al hands, except Lieutentant Payne, who at noment was standing in the open hatchway, perish She was soon raised and again made ready for service. Lientaiant Payne again volunteered to command her. While lying near Fort Sumter she capsized and again sunk in deep water, drowning all hands except her Commander and two others. Being again raised and prepared for action. Mr. Aunley one of the constuctors, made an experimental croise with her in Cooper Riser. While submerged out great depth, from some unknown cause, she became unmanageable and remained for many days at the bottom of the river with her Crew of nine dead men. A fourth time was the boat raised, Lieutanant Dixon, of Mobile, of the 21st Volunteers, with eight others, went out of Charleston Harbour in her, and attacked and aunk the Federal atenmer Houstonic, Her mission at last accomplished, she disappeared for ever with her Crew. Nothing is known of their fate but it is believed they went down with the enemy .- Mi chells Mar ine Recister.

Gaz tle du Midi. "that in accordance with the mnouncement of reductions in the French army two regiments of Cuirassiers were to be disbanded. The Emperor, on Saverday last, before the review. received the colonels of those regiments, an announ ced to them that that step would be postponed for the pressent."

Mexico. The new financial arrangements be-

tween France and Mexico, which the approaching

evacuation of the latter country renders necessary, continue to excite much interest. The matter concerns both the budget of France, on account of the indemnities stipulated in the convention of Mirama. and the holders of the bonds of the two loans raised for the Mexican Empire. From what the Mori we said (vide last Economist), the general supposition is, that the arrangements are on the point of completion : but as I am informed, they are not so far advanced. Indeed, it appears that the details of them have not yet been discussed between the two Governments. The sole thing that is positive up to this moment is that the basis of the new convention to be agreed to will be a levy on the customs revenue of Mexico, to be made not by the Mexican liovernment, but by French agents specially appointed for the purpose. This levy will probably be one-bulf of the whole; that is, taking the receipts of 865 as a basis, £800. 07 to: £1,000,000 . If be chance the extension of commerce shall make the receipts larger than in 1865, it is likely that the lev would not be increased, and that the surpus would be left to Mexico. The £800,000 to £1,000,00 would go partly to the French Government in payment of the interest on, and reduction of its debt to France, and partly to the boudholders in fulfilment of the engagements entered into with them. But as that the Mexican Government will be advised to undertake to fulfil all its engagements to the bondholders, and to let the levy from the customs be regarded as a minnimum payment to them on account. It may be that this is the best plan that, under the circumstances, can be devised. But the questions arise, whether, Mexico can support so large a drain from her customs' revenue, and wheher miral guarantee .- Economist.

Lany.—The Princess of England, says the Gazette de France, by her marriage with the Prince Christian of Augustenburg, will become the niece of a her well enough to ask her why she should schools in existence have worked rasonably New York lady, named Lee. The family of the latter, some years ago, established themselves at Paris, hoping, as is not unusual with such Americans. to form an alliance with some noble European family, There were two young ladies, both of whom attained their wish, as one married Baron Wachter, Miniswas found in the said room, stowed away affording accommodation for training boys reached Beyrout, in Syria, when the Prince was collect evidence. The necessity for that measure under the bed, in pipkins, bowls, ewers, for the Sea Service. Properly managed, taken ill and died. His widow returned to Paris, has, however, been superseded by the present trial.

to the house of her sister, the Baroness Watche, and now becomes aunt of our English Princess.

ATTEMPTED FRAUD ON THE AGRA AND MASTER-MAN'S BANK .- At the Mansion-House Police Court on Saturday, Edward James Lindsay, trading under the firm of Lindsay, Lawson, & Co., at 91 Cannon Street, was finally examined on the charge of forging the acceptance to a bill of exchange for the payment of £385. with intent to defraud the Agra and Masterman's Banking Company. The prisoner had been remanded for the attendance of Mr Gilmore, whose name was signed as the acceptor. Previous bills had been discounted by the Agra and Masterman's Bank, with the same acceptance, but the manager having reason to suspect something wrong with regard to this bill, declined it, and communicated with Mr Gilmore at Glasgow. Mr Gilmore, who now appeared, said he was acquainted with the prisoner, had had business transactions with him. and had accepted his drafts, which had been duly honoured; but the bill now produced was a forgery. and had not been signed by him or by his authority. Witness was now the only member of his firm, and he believed prisoner to be an honourable man. Mr. Gilmore, after giving his evidence, appealed to the Alderman to stop the case, as he believed the prisoner was sincerely penitent for what he had done. Mr Alderman Gabriel said that, even if he had the power to do so, he should not exercise it, because he enterned the notion that a more grievous offence could not be committed. The case must go to trial. The prisoner was then committed.

A MAROON'S EXPERIENCE IN THE JAMAICA

REBELLION.—The Jamaica correspondent of the Times writes :- "The Maroon witnesses examined have prepossessed most people who have heard them in favour of their truthfulness. At the same time evidence, and in the acts admitted by them, which was not a little amusing. Thus, an old Moroon, named Mendes, depused that on the 12th October be met, at Hetor River, near Manchioneal, about 30 negro men and woman, who were carrying large bundles of clothing and other prorerty pillaged from the stores and the houses of the pla ters. In answer to his inquiry they said they had heard that all their employers had been killed, and that they were not therefore going to work again. Mendes said to them. Dont oint the people form Morant Bay, for I must tell you that there is an understanding between the British Crown and the Maronns, and it will be bad for you if you join those people ! 'Oh! you are wrong, they replied: 'the Maroons have joined us." 'I am a chief man of the Maroons, said Mendes, and it is not so, or I should have known One of the men whose clothes were stained with blood called out, in the sort of wild chant of which the negores are fond- Come on ! Come on ! The rest are on their way ! This night we'll have the buckras' blood ! ' Upon this,' continued Mendes, I we t down on my knees in the road and said- Oh ! my people, what are you going to do? Don't you know the Bible says, "My peace leave unto you. Not us the world giveth give I unto you.' The negro leader replied by inviting the people to take off that d-d uld fool's head. instead of listening as though he were a parson. However, the people did not molest him; and Mendes afterwards served among the Maruons who. under Colonel Fyfe's orders, helped to put down the disturbances. A woman complained that Mendes had flogged her without warrant, and the Commissioners called upon him to explain what he had really done. He said she had spoken disrespectfully of him (Captain Mendes), and when he asked her whether she knew of whom she was speaking, she unswered that she knew quite well, and that Cuptain Mendes might be d-d. The witness seemed to have thought that there was an end to all authority if this contemptuous allusion to a Maroon eaptain were allowed to pass without notice; 'so, he said, I just took a whip in my hand to teach her better nunners.' And did you flog her?' asked Mir Gurney. Oh, no ! the witness said with some warmil. He was not at a time of life to give a weman twenty lashes; he merely gave her three or four cuis to teach her proper respect for authority. Then he said to her, Now, my good woman, put you hand on you tomach and make a curtesy for me! She did so, and Mendes said, Now, we're friends ' The woman said, ' Yes, sir, we're friends.' she was a bad woman, he added, an immoral woman. Mr Gurney- But, at all events, you mace friends with her afterwards?" Mendes (his moral sense wounded). Oh no: your Honour! God forbid, your Honour! I am a married man. Mr Gurney- Oh, no! I didn't mean that."

ODDITIES OF GREAT MEN .- The greatest men are often affected by the most trivial circumstances. which have no apparent connection with the effects they produce. An old gentlemen, of whom we knew something, felt secure against the cramp when he placed his shoes, on going to bed, so that the THE FRENCH ARMY .- " It is known," says the right shoe was on the felt of the left shoe, and the toe of the right next to the heel of the left. If he did not bring the right shoe round the other side in in that way, he was liable to the cramp. Dr. Johnson used always in going up Bolt-court to put one foot upon each stone of the pavement; if he failed. he felt certain the day would be unlucky. Buffon, the celebrated naturalist, never wrote but in full dress. Dr Routh, of Oxford, studied in full canoni cals. A celebrated preacher of the last century could never make a sermon with his garters on. . A great German scholar writes with his braces off. Reiseg. the German critic, wrote his commentaries on Sophocles with a not of porter by his side. Schybel lectures, at the age of seventy- two, ex-tempore in Latin, with his snuff-box, constantly in his hand; without it he could not get on.

AN FLIBORATE FRAUD. - The Taponier case has

ast been tried before the Tribunal of Correctional o ice at Paris, when the prisoner was sentenced to four years' inprisonment and 1: 0. fine. Tapoiner is the on of a wine-dealer in Switzerland. Coming to Paris, he got his living as a grount and then as a rider at the Hippodrome. Atterwards he assumed the title of Baron de Lancy, and being good-looking, intelligent, and tolerably well educated, induced many persons to believe in his rank; Amongst others, he deluded a family named Fleury. holding a good position in society, and was accept. ed as suitor by the daughter. To the Flenry's he represented himself as the son of a retired merchant considerable property residing near Geneva, and said that his father would give him 2:0,000f. on his marriage. He produced documents in which his relatives aigned their names Taponier de Lancy. When all the parties met at the notary's to sign the marriage-contract, there was some hesitation, as the money promised had not arrived; but prisoner had contrived to have a -telegram sent, apparently from his father, stating that an accidental delay had occurred in the transfer of 11; shares of the Paris line ompany and fifteen others of the Comptoh d'Esompte, the proceeds of which were intended for the oridegroom. This telegram having dispelled all doubts, the contract was signed and the wedding took place. Several weeks passed and no money was forthcoming. M. Renouil the bride's grandfather. who had promisd her a dowry of 10 to to atil hesitated about making the donation. To remove this difficulty, the prisoner applied to M. Sautier, a banker in Paris, to whom he had obtained a PRINCESS HELENA NIECE OF A NEW YORK | recommendation from a banker of Geneva, and by plausible pretexts obtained the loan of 125 shares of the Gas Company for twenty-four hours. These were taken by him to M. Renoui., notary, and all. obstacles were removed. But as the latter refused to give back the shares immediately. M. Sautier went in person to demand them and explained the whole affair. The shares were of course given up, but the discovery revealed Taponier's real character. An investigation proved that he had been guilty of ter of Wurtemburg at Paris; and the other, some obtaining money under false pretences from a great at home, "At home, where?" "Oh! Ports in the Kingdom. There are plenty of Frederick, brother of the late sovereign Duke of since been refunded. The unfortunate young lady time after, inspired with the warmest love Prince number of persons, some of which, however, had Augustenburg, and uncle of the present Princess, applied to the Swiss tribunals to obtain a divorce. She thought she had better leave it just be used in the service of the country again. The marriage took place at the United States but the Judges decided that it could not be granted Where it always had been; it was safe." A few of these vessels could not be appro- Embassy at Paris, and the bride and bridgeroom without conclusive proof of the frauds alleged and Upon examination this amount and more priated to a better purpose than that of started for the East on a wedding t ur. They had ordered that a commission should be sent to Paris to MISCELLANEOUS.

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> Percha, le. 6d. per hox. GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method may be had of their Agents or will be farnished direct on receipt of Twely

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Three itineraries to gates of the Great Wall. "China Mail" Office.

May 11, 1866.

From the North-China Daily News. A few months ago a writer in the City Mail commenced the publication of a series of Antes for Tourists in the North of China, and these have now been published in a condensed form with the name of the writer, Mr N. B. Dennys. He is well qualinfied for the work he has undertaken, and his opions as to the best modes of travelling as well as his casual remarks upon men and manners in the north, are worthy of attention. We can discover no omission in the list given, all the precautions necessary to secure comfort en route and at the various linns being very minutely set forth. From stage to stage of the journey, the traveller will find that his author has preceded him, and that the discomforts from which he suffers have been suffered before by one at least who has set himself to device means whereby they may be overcome We commend to those interested in topographical researches the description given of Peking, while those whose ideas regarding the history of Peking and the many vicissitudes through which it has passed since its first establishment are misty; and confused, will do well to run over the condensed account given at page 25. We cannot pass in review each chapter of Mr Dennys' valuable little work. Meanwhile, those who intend to travel in the Chili province during the approaching autumn months. cannot do better than accept these Notes as their

From the Hankow Times. There are plenty of sights in and around the city. some visible and many more invisible, and Mr. Denny's description of the cities and their points of interest is full and carefully giv n. As to its correctness we are unfortunately unable to judge. The name of the book " Notes for Tourists in the North of China 's is rather ambitious, as the Author confines himself to Peking and two routes from that city to Kalgon, about 130 miles distant, but for a visit to Peking the information will prove very acceptable to a traveller especially if I ving at an int

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"China Mail" Office. Hongkong, February 26, 1866.

THE CHINA DIRECTORY For 1866 printed and published by Messrs A. SHORTREDE & Co. Price, bound .

Unbound in Paper cover . Hongkong, March 23, 1866.

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PASSENGERS.

Per Patino.—The Duke D'Alencon and Suite, and the Admiral of Spanish Fleet in China.

Per Caruna.—Mesers Hueg, Muller, Fay, and 100 Chinese.

Singupore.—Mr and Mis Walker, Mr and Mrs Gunsler, Mesers Innis, Lane, McLean, Remedios, Morrison, Lieut, Neil, Dr Smith, 4 2nd class and 9 Chinese.

Per Sauconacid.—Mesore Heard, Stone, Espentoza, Pereira, Elivea, Even, Raphel and 90 Chinese.

Per Niphon.—Mr and Mrs Freeman, Messrs McPherson, Thebaum, Rev. Herce, 1 andarin and suite from Swatow, and 81 Chinese.

DEPARTURES.

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FUHCHAU.

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M. unlee Yuen	Parker	Chi.str	179	June 1	Chinese Government	Ningp o	1
Minerva	BOX	B, 8h	691	May 2	Crier	Nin po	
Miranda	Abiler	Pr.bg.	260	June 14	Smith, Kennedy and Co	For Sale	
Merin	Newman	B. bk.			Dent and Co	Austrália.	1
Monarchy	Day	B. sh			Dent and Co	London.	
Nhand.	Sayers	B. sh	709	June 23	Renusd Phipps and Co	London	-
Oins e	English	ti sh	738	June 20	G., Livingston and Co	London	1 .
Peru	fipelsen	HED. bk		June 24		Australia	
Philomela	Archer	B. BIL	1	June 2	furner and Co	Landon	W C
Princess of Wates	BRIOR .	B. bb		July &	Chinese	Shanghae	1
e cindia	Carr	B. sb			mith Kennedy and Co	London	
Trinculo	Patterson	B. bk			Order	Uncertain	
Virtitex	('aw	Chi sr			Chinese Government :	Uncertain	
Walstah	Orivier	B eti		sune 28		Shanghae	
4 fampes	Carter	B. sh		Jane 14		Shanghae	1
	Redston	B. str	MA		41. Forster and Co	Tug.	
Whosung	Randali	B str	10.		Order	Shanghae	
Vu onn Ziugra	e etendrich	1			Fussell and Co	Lonuon	

MACAO.

Billig Pans	APTAIN NIC	1'081	ABRIVAL COMPLONERS OR AGENT	PRETINATION.	DESPATCE
Circa Cica Execusior Convertifa Fee Pang Lima E, Vicente de Paul	indscott it. savachu Pr. bernmasen Por. inhard it. bernder Pr. bernder	k 352 h 600 k 545 226 r 163 k 256 k 423	May 26 the Mello May 1 M. del Rio Inne 18 Peter & Ribell May 26 Reprodus and Co June 3 B. S. Fernandes May 13 May 24 Jun. 22 L. Marquez	Laid up Laid up Discharging Callac Laid up Laid up Laid up Laid up	

HANKOW.

	SHIF'S NAME	CAPTAIN	PLAG &	Togs	ARRIVAL		DESTINATION	NTENDEL PRIPATCE
. 7	lik .	Lawrenceson	Hulk		16	Dr. Binger and Co		9 +
	Эниреяв.	Lawrenceson	dule			A. Heard and Co	* 1	
	rs Queen	Duzzau .	B. :h.	. 783		Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	1
		Moure	Huis	40.4			1	
(osamer	Mur hy	ರ. sh.	734		Mackellar and Co	London	
į	loang Ho	Carrington	#. sh.	565		ouliance & Hallam	Londor	u.
I	20-20-20-	Autchine	B. ah.	851		Jur., Matheson and Co	London	
1	- 111.010001 111	Mount	B. ah.	780	1	Jardine Matheson & Co	London	
1	Northern Light	Smith .	riulk'	3		A. Heard and Co	311	
	ea Hor-e-		Hulk	24.	14:	Dent nd Co		2
	ir Launcelot	McDougal	B. ch.		-	Jar . Matheson and Co	London	2 - 2
	Slames.	Kents R.N.	E B.M.	882	1	40	44	40

HONGKONG.

EXCLUSIVE OF TO-DAYS' ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES AND CLEARANCES.

C., on Pedder . Wharf .- H C., frem Pedder Wharf to Gibb's Wharf .- W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf. EC , from Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital .- E., Eastward of the Hospital .- E., on Rowloong side. and the state of t

WHERE ANCHORED	CAPTAIR	RIG	1082	ARPIVAL VALUE	Consignate on AGENTS	DESTINATION	Intraded Despates
teamers			1	814			. A
eu WC	Andrews	d. str	700	July 6	P. arid O. S. N. Co	Shanghae	July 14
rratoon Apcar EC		B. Bir	1460	July 11	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Calcutta &c	
A. Escano	Tellez	Sp. sti				Mail	
lfin E	Auzias	Fratr			Sour nall and Co	Name and	
ormosa WC	Tom in	B. etr			P. and O. S. N. Co	Swatow, &c. Bombay	24 3
ohn Bright Cancefield E		B. etr.				Refitting	-
	Syrne	B. str.					
iphon WC	Peake	is, etr	791	inia (0	121 TW	Swatow &c.,	3
	Holton	B. Str.	777	roly 1	Jardine, Matheson & Cc	1	July 18
	Parish	B. str.			P. & O. S. N. Co	: 4 2 2	
ingapore W(Wilkinson				P. and O. S. N. Co	Shanghae	
uwonada W(Jayne	Am.st.			A. Heard and Co	Shanghae	27 20
aruna (Whiting	Atn Str			Russell and Co	Shanghae.	
is. Canning W	Beigroth	Si. str.			Chinese	1100 1100	150
			1				G 9"
ailing Vessels	Caylor	am sh.	593	Nav 20	Aug. Heard and Co	3.0	19
	Hinde	B ch.	518	june 29	Borneo't supany	S 12	. 1
Chines W	Bulling -	are.bk.	279	May 9	C. Schelings and Co		J. 100
	8.hlers	Pr bk.	276	linly 6	Siemssen and Co.		
lber W	Matheson	Hui.bk	380		Wm. Pus au and Co	9 124	H. Tar
	Overbury	B. 9:	853		jar. Matheson and Co	18 1 2 9 . 40	
	Rins	Am, sh			('rder	. 25.	1 1
	Cldeja is	Bie.bi			Bosm n and Co	1 4	
	Langlois	B. bk.			Siemssen and Co		cleared
	(disen	B. bk	-511		John Burd and Co	Putback	
	Gyllenpalm				Aug. Heard and Co		
monia Petronela			6110			2 200	
	Warw.ch	3. 8.		7	Lapraik and Co	;	
Lvon hu V	Munore	B. bk.	\$94		OJohnson and Co	put back	10
tyranire V	Proctor	B. bk.	260				7.5
	Atook	Si lug.		1 bat	Chinese	90	W 30
	Martin	B. 16.	449	June 22	Jar., Martheson and Co	1	4.
	Thomson	B. bk.	377	June 19	Borneo Cempany	1 44 Y	_ 22 -
_	t ird	B. bk	647		John Burd and Co	Bombay	Early
Semesactor 1	Serry	Att bk	723	May 2a	Smith Aroner and Co	1 1 1 1 1	7.00
onaventure : V	Herryman	bk.	289	Jein H	Kim-Mow-Hong		
Soeworth. W	Nicholi	B. sh.	611	May 19	Augustine Heard and Co	d. Francisco	100
	Shi s On	is, bk		June 22	Order	1 2 17	
	wib-on	B. b.	554		Birley and Co	Rombay	Early
	O Fleming	13. 8h	610		Parser and Co	Melbourne &	оучиеу
o. J. Henrietta 🐬	Tonges "	134.84.	1201	1 4	Siemesen and Co	D 1 1 1 5	3 7
	Iver en	Ru Si.			B. fauhener and Co	Put back	d.maste
	E incheon	ba.	482		Barneo company 🦠 💮	Total	-
Carl	K Hi debrant		111	1	Arnemann and Co	Amoor River	to day
	Michael	B. bk.	₹60		Oxford and Co		-
	K Von Appe		11.0		E and J. Meyer	7	2
Catha ina	Yenen	Tr.bk.	2.8	July 1:		put back	1.
OCTION	B. ner	B. bk.	500	June 30	Morgan Lambert and Co	New York	21.4
	E Westlake		599		Morgan Lambert and Co		
	K Peterson	Hm.bk	261		Siennsen und Co	. ,	17
	Will mistor		284		dirley and Co		100
hristofa Hall	Addy	im.sh	670	Daily 13	Captain	1.3	1,000
	Lalmson	B. b.			Borneo Company	100	
	V Russ Jan				Siemsen and to.		
Der West	K Pust.	Pr.bk	541		Bour., Hubener and Co	1 don via	Come
Don Ricardo	R J fly	H. bk.	289	Hay I	D. Lapraik and Co	London via.	Cupe
Duppel	£ Jes-en	Pr. hk			Wm. Pustau and Co		
_	W cuthbert				P. and O. S. N. Co		1
Edgar Ross	Klamder	EBUTO.			Stemssen and Co	1 2 2 2	
	Wit obblet	B, ch.			Gitman and Co.	11/20	40
	W Panice	H. bk.			Jur., Matheson and Co	Put back	d maste
,	W Drewed	Hm.bk			Sieussen and Co	a Me DIAGO	- mance
	Wiraud	Fr. sh.			rder		N 10
Exchian .	E Manu	B. bk			A. Scott and Co	F. or Charte	
Favorite Bradus Bandvick	Eithorpe	B.b.			Morgan Lambert & Co	E. of Onterter	
Freder, Hendrick					6 Bogman and to	Spigon	1 1
G. C. L. Meyer	h Motter William	Hu.bk	999		5 Wm. Pustau and Co	Saigon	
	W Bachelde E Knewies.				O Dent and Co	Y.hama &c.	
Gloriosa .	K Jepen				9 Bourjau, Hubener & Co		1 .
Golden Fleece	E immssen				9 mith Kennedy and Co		
troplen Hind	E DAVIS	Am.sh.			S Jrder	4 4 4	13000
Guiliaums	K Retelsen				Lur., Rubener and Co	Newchwang	
	L Hanson				h.nesa		
Нарру	W Richten	B, 1/k.			2 chi ese		1
Helvetia	K abmey				6 " m. Pustau and Co.	Laid up	1
henry Darling	W Wibel	B. bk			6 Chinese		7
plenty Hamuiey.		B. sh.		ola. i	5 d. Livingston and Co		
Hongkong	B sorbe	Fr.bk.			7 range Funtgeld and Co	The state of	16
Hort, Dusautoy	K Prevet	Fr.sh.		June .	Reynvaun Brothers & C	o Singapora	2 .
Hyacista	K McFaria				2 Smith Kennedy and Co		
logeburg	K Petersen				5 B., Hubener and Co	isangkok	
Io.n Cunito	W Jones &		_		6 (4., Livingston and Co	F. or Charle	
Janes Miller	I	n h. ar.			3 A. Scott and Co	and Chicago	
Jan Peter	C Mose n	Pr.bk			Wm Pustan and Co	100	1 - 28
PRIA A CACA	K Stephenso				b kosario and o	1 18	
	The same of the sa	The Line Line	1 2-1	- 14 e.h. (o mosario and . o .		1
Jeado				7 1 1	M tr. Walnut hands as and five		
Jeado Johanna	W Christianses	D.L.b.	31	Apr.	8 K. Scheilhass and Co.		1 1
Jeddo Johanna John Rennia	W. Christianses	Dabi B. sh.	64	i june 2	5 lar., Matheson and Co		
Jeddo Johanna John Rennia Joven Tourez	W Christianses P. Cages E Campos	D.t.b. B. sh. Por.sh	64 65	7 june 2	5 J. J. Rem dos	at 3 h	
Jeddo John Rennis	W. Christianses	Dabi B. sh.	61 65 37	7 June 2 0 July 3	5 lar., Matheson and Co	to dock	

Kwang-Foods Luncuster orbes

B. bk. 227 June 29 Hour., Hubener and Co. Tientein.
B. sh. 517 June 17 Bourjan, Hubener & Co.
B. bk. 443 May 25 Borneb Company
am.bk 265 May 29 LHUTA K Genritz W. Schenk Han.sh 871 July 5 B. Schellbass and Co Nagasaki K. Morello B. bk. 401 June 22 Reynvann Brothers & Co Saigon Lorelor

St Vicente Ferrer W. santos

řek-Li

Themis Union Venilia

Verunica Vicksburg Victoria Viscata

W. Mitchell Wressel Castle

Tey-long

WHAMPOA,

Por.sr 118 | une 23 Wm. Pustau and Co

Noraborg dush. 752
Wilchardson Bi. Sh. 654
K Kar dumbk Si. Sh. 654
W Demsky Si. Sh. 654
W Demsky Si. Sh. 654
W Debot Fr. Sh. 614
W rawy B. Sh. 542
Brown B. Sh. 542
Brown B. Sh. 542
Brown B. Sh. 614
Brown B. Sh. 615
Brown B. Sh. 611
Brown B. Sh. 611
Brown B. Sh. 611
Brimmond Brimmond

			17				
SEIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FIF.	ropa	VATE OF	Consignation Assut	DESTINATION	DESPASOL
114			7 118		3.000		
Alphee	Dell Recaille	Pr. str.	900	July 5	Messageries Imperiales	4 4 4	1.8
Amazon	. distant	Bre b.				1	* B
Aua Maria	Sargensen	Da.bg.	245	June 30	B., itubener and Co	1 2 2	3.
Benates :	Browns	11. Et	965		P. and U. S. M. Co	Mails	July 28
Builington	ityde	B. bk	485		Chinese .	riongkong	15
Caristina,	d. Ryan	13. Oh.	.877	-	Am. Scott and Co	Point dock	Bepg.
Confue us	ashen	Bre.bk			Si masen and Co	H.K.&w.deck	7 10
Costa Rica	Modin	B. bk.	279		Am. Scott and Co	Hongkong	a ===
Der Sud	dalchow.	d'r. ch	510		Wm, Pustau and Co	Singupore	to dock
Douglas .	Baker	B. str.			D. Lapraik	Hongkong	July 10
Dunmail	Гиопрись	B. sh.	771		de, Livingstonland Co	- Sandard	5.71
Migrator	* It TI DOOR	U. bk			O. Laprais	Hongkong	July 10
Nile	Johnson	d. sh			oxford and Co	at tp	
Taymouth Castle	finds	B. 8h.	627		Birley and Co	London	
The Cedars	scone he use				Johnson and Co	Mondan	
Tieutain					A am Scattand Co	Can Nate	22
Valdivia.		S. ra	1.16			For Sale	124 1
ASIGIAIN	lemen:	13. sh	494	June 24	Jar., Matheson and Ce	London	0.30

SHANGHAE.

Suip's Naus	CAPTAIN	RIO &	Tons	DATE OF	Constantance Agents	DESTINATION	Das Pr
Steamers	1144			1 6 1			-1
Alina		AM. Btr	70	l 1pr. 12	H. Fogg and Co	Laid up	
Aviso China	Pritchard	B. ser.	25	ania 9	T. Kroes and Co Trautinann and Co	Caid an	A.
Columbia :	Stewart	B. str		May 24	dlover and Co	Laid up	+ 4
Confucius	Mcl aslin	Chietr		June 22	Chinese Government		
Faust		- str	50		a the task of the same	Laid up	
Fire Queen	Gray	Am. str		June 20	Russell and Co		
Grete	Godow	Prustr	80 80	8	Wm. fustan and Co Capt. Patridge	Laid up	12 3
rleachew Labourdonnais	Comstock Pelisot	Fratr.			Messageries Imperiales	Hongkong	Mail
Nepaul	Davis	B. str.	841	July 3	P. & O. S. N. and Co	Yokohama	.gen
Paw-loong.	Simmons	Am.str	81)		T. J. Fails	1.00	
Shaftesbury	Aitkins	B. str.	524	June 13	Stephenson and Co	211	1
Shanse	Harmon	ATD. BET	4		Russell and Co.	faid an	-
Shanyuan Ta-pang-Nyo	Wrindle	B. str.		-	Irantmann and Co John Burd and Co	Laid up	
Tantico .	Tubos	Am.str			Russell and Co	1	
Wan-Loong-Fei	Merrilla	B. str.			Geo. Barnet and Co	4	30.
Whampon	Enrie	B, str.			D. Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Sailing Vessels							
Abbott Lawrence,	Brenhall			June 13			
Agamemnon	George Eldridge	ti, ch,	980		t'razar and Co Russell and Lo	Numark	10
Amaranth					Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Amiral Charner	Nidelee	Fr.bk.	348	June 4	Muster	F. or charter	100
Ant podes	Woonruff	15. bk.			Shaw Brothers and Co		
Bien Hon	Leveque	Fr.bk			Frazar and to	3	
Biencathra	Doron.	B, bk			Borneo and Co	here in the	
Bolina Buena Vista	Russell	B. bk.		Aug. 25	Aug , Heard and Co		
Cinderella	Williams	B. 6h			Dent and Co	London	Imme
Cobang :		B. bk.			Slum, Brothers and Co	F, or charter	
Conchita	Renteria				Phillips, Moore and Co	1 1 1	
Corai Nymph	Wincheste		479	Jane 17	G., Livingston and Co		Early
Coulnakyle	Morrison	B sh.	730	June /J	d. Livingston and Co	London	Gurla
Delengies Duck	DuPont Lorenzo	B. ar			P. F. Cama and Co	Luidah	. 54 5
Eduard	Zinke	— BT.			E. Schelihass and Co	Laid up	
Ellen Browse	Macdonalo	B. bk	345	May 24	Order ;	Manila	Early
Etiza	Altima	Sp.bs.		June 2	Phillips, Moore and Co	Manila .	Early
Llizabeth	Moore	B. bk		Man 11	A. R. lilby and Co	F, or charter	· .
Famey	Waters	8 bk	467	June 27		Repairing F. or charter	714
Fusi Yama	Thompson		556	May 2	Gibb. Livingston and Co	London	Early
Gabaiva	Wey	B. bk	419	June 2	Bour., Hunener and Co.	F. or charter	
Guajara	De Kaffin	Fr. uk.		May S	Vaucher Freres	F. or charter	
Helen Nicholson	Halliday	ii. th			Shaw, Brothers and Co	2.2	
Highflyer	Clayton Diamond	B. an.	410	Man of	Smith Kennedy and Co	London	Imme
Illiman: Isabella	opper	d, sh.	2		Frazar and Co	L andon	Early
J. R. Worcester	town	H. sh.	"-621	May 3	J.r., Matheson and Co	Lundon	Imme
John Stanton, Jnr	White	B, sh.	724	June 2	Frazur and Co		1.3
Knight Snowdoun	Kirbar son	B, sh,	656		Born o Company	F. or charter	. 10.
Kew hee	Bea, linute				Trautment and Co	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 4
Lansdowne	powart	B. th			W. R. Adamson and Co	0	* 3.
Manila II	Stephen Behrens	B. bk			Frazar and Co.	F. or charter	
Marie Laurie	Asvil	Fr.sh.			Frazar and Co	F. or charter	14.5
Marquis of Argyle	Hay	s. sh	515	Jule	Smita Kennedy and Co		12.13
Minister Pahud	Pe pses	Dut.si	636		T. Kroes and Co	F. or charter	1 2
Motdavian	Blackburn			June 2		1 1 1	1
Nelly Neptune	Simpson Parkins	B. bk			Cana O. S. N.Co	4 64	
Niphon	Parat	but by	1		F Kroes and Co	F. or charter	, ,
Oceanica	Wilson)	B. bk			Borne Company	F. or charter	
Pakwan	ARWE	B. sh	730	May 3	Reid and Co	London	Early
Persia	lark:	B sh			Gornen Company	0.5	
Peterborough	Orehard	B. bk			Sur, Matheson and Co	late	1.
Princess	Jervie	B. sr	267 212		Dent and Co	Laid up	Earl
Renown	Adams	B. bk			Frazar and Co	Tionitalia	E-GLI
Sailors Home	Hryant.	13. ab			3 Master	12 - 14 - 3	
Samuel	Wigzeli	B. bk	4.6	June	Frazar and Co	F. or charte	
Sea Witch	Hughs	B. bk	376	June 1	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	b. or charte	
Simoda	Drysdale	li. ab			ol thow an (Co	7 19	
Star of China	Hodge	B. 8h	_		B Gilman and Co	London	Earl
Tewkesbury Trebolgan	Fowler Lewis	B. sh			Blain, Tate and Co	Francharter Liverpool	harl
Tycoon	Metter	B. bk			ici., Livingston and Co		
Vigil	Thomson	d. sh	850	June 1	9 lain, Tate and Co	London .	Earl
Wellington	Mahey	a bk			Gilman and to	1	
Westminster	Tovey.	B. 5			6 mit., Kanned and Co		11
Wittelm Melhuigh	Luncan	D. sti	1 . 141	2002	Frazur and Co	No. of the same	1:

YOKOHAMA.

SHIP'S NAME.	CAPTAIN. FI	dig Toxs	DATE OF	ONSIGNEES OR AGRATS.	DESTINATION.	FROM
Argus Oballenger Conference China Kentrel Nor olk Phillip 1: t Shaftesbury	Browne B. Reid B. Tofield Du M'Guilum B. Hopwood B. Macsenzie Au	sh 619 sn. 532 bk 490 str. 226 sr. 221	day 15 day 15 day 28 fan. 25 fpr 20	thaw, Cuil and Co disopherson and Co ter henson and Co DeConings and Co Glover and Co Order J. E. Freeman Griey and Co	Uncertain Shang as London Uncertain	London London Batavia i hae i hae London S, bae

Ships in the China Squadron.

NAME,	Rig.	GUNS.	II.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT
Acorn,	itore ship	-			hanghae
Adventure,	c. Troop ship	4 .	400	C. L. Waddilove	Hongkong
Algerine,	st. gun-ves.	1	80		Hankow
Argus,	pad, stm. sloop	6	300	Comr. J. Round	Јирап
Santerer,	sc, st. g.b.	3	60	Lieut. Tonkin	Hongkong
arrosa,	sc. stm. corvt.	-21		apt Boys	Shanghas
asiliek.	pad stm. sloop	- 4		W. N. W. Hewett V.C.	
ouncer, Steam Ord,	c. st. g.b.	3	60		Hongkong
nstard,	gun-boat.	3.	1	Lieut, Macquay	Japan
ockchafer,	gun-boat,	3		Lieut, Howard Kerr	Ningpo
ormorant,	c. st. gun. vs.	4		Comr. G. D. Broad	Nagasaki
		1	4 -	Comr. A. G. R. Roe	S.apore Ord. home
oquette,	sc. st. gun-vs.	17.		1	Hongkong
oramandel,	oad, st. tender	3	150		
ove, Steam ordinary,	gun-boat.	1	- 60		Hongkong
Drake,	gun-boat.	. 3	1 '	Lt. Hunt	Ningpo
irm,	gun-boat,	- 3		Lieut. Eaton	Japan
lamer, Steam Ordinary,		3	.60		Hongkong
orester,	gun-boat.	. 3	61	Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Ningpo
rasshopper	gun-boat	. 3.	60	Lieut. J. C. Patterson	Amoy
lardy,	se, st. g. b.	3		Lieut. Morice	Chinking
laughty,	gun-bont,	3		Lieut, Mainwaring	Hongkong
lavock.	gun-boat.	3		Lieut. Luardi	Fuhchau & Japan
lesper.	store ship.	114		Saff Com, Thain	Yokohama
usolent,	gun-boat.	3	6	Lieut, G. T. Nicolas	Chefoo
	gun-boat.	2		Lieut, C. W. Johnson	Macao
anus,		1 1 0	. Bi	1	
even, Steam Ordinary,	gun-vesser	1 1			dongkong
lanila.	ac. st. desp. ves.	2. 7.		Jno. R. Ryan (Master)	
selville, Naval Hospital	, hospital.	-	-	Rt. Bernard, M.D. B.A.	longkong
possum, Tender to		5 X			1.3
H. M. S. Princess	gun-boat.	3	6		Hongkong
harlotte,	1	4 1 2	1 4		1 100 4 100
oprey,	s. g. vessel	4	200	O Comr. Menzies	Hongkong
elorus,	sc. stm. corv.	21	40	UCapt. Haswell	Amoy
erseus,	sc. st. sloop	1 17		Comr. Stevens	Amoy
rincess Charlotte,	Receiving ship.	12.		Comr. Oliver Jones	Hongkong
rincess Royal, Bear-	The same of the sa	1			
ing the flag of Vice			1		
	sc. line of ba. sh.	73	40	GCapt. W. G. Jones	Nagasaki
Andmiral Geo. St.	1	2000	1	1	Page WI
Vincent King, C. B.		12		0 Com 197-44	Singara-
Rattler,	sc. st. sloop	17		Comr. Webb	Singapore
Rifleman,	sc. Survey ves.	. 5			g Hongkong
Salamia	pad desp			O Comr G. Suttle	Japan
Scylla,	sc. stm. corv.	12	40	U Capt. R. W. Courtenay	
Serpent,	ec. desp. vessel	4	20	Comr. C. H. Bullock	Surv. serv. Japan
Slavey,	gun-boat.	1	. R	U Lieut, J. P. Keats	Ching keang for
	gun-boat.	. 2			Tientsin
Snap,		9		U Lieut. Powys	Shanghae
tarling, Steam Ordinar		3			
Staunch, Steam Ordinar	A. Brin-dour.	3	6		(longkong
Watchful, Steam Or-	oun-boat	1. 3	4	0	Hongkong
dinary.	3000	1	-		
Weazle, Woodcock, Steam Or-	sc. st. g.b.	3	2. 43	0 Lt. Doughty	Shanghae
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